PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette
TEN PAGES.

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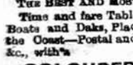
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,691.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 3-30 P. M. 1909.				
10th Apl.	PERSIA	7981		
17th "	SALSETTE	6900	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6900	MONGOLIA	9505
8th "	CALEDONIA	7551		
15th "	SALSETTE	6900	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912		
29th "	SALSETTE	6900	INDIA	7911
5th June	ARABIA	7903		
12th "	SALSETTE	6900	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	OCEANA	6610		
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9621

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi,	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single. Rs.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Return. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Return. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Return Rs.
Brisa	440	704	352	536	330	495
Fort Said	468	748	374	561	355	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	466	770	439	649
Liverpool	606	990	517	793	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	633	*1135	570	*920	489	809
Karachi	44	...	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Brisa, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay,	Leave Karachi
C. City of Manchester.	...	Mon. 26	.....	Apl. 3
C. City of Karachi	...	Apl. 23	May 13	Apl. 21
A. Trafford Hall	...	May 20	.....	June 9
C. City of Glasgow	...	.....	.....	.....

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars apply to

Messrs. ED. BATES & SONS AGENCY,
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
A SPECIFIC
for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and of DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful (with Breakfast.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via. about
LHASA	5,171	Mon 12th Apr.	11 a.m. P D & Co
KOLA	1,206	Thur. 8th Apr.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	3,171	Fri. 9th Apr.	6 a.m. † (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. WAROONGA," 3,510 tons, 12th Apr. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th Apr. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Kuweit, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARDHA," 2,960 tons, sailing on or about 10th Apl.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

8th April, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. 1909.
DUMBEA	5,585	Boyer	13th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	10th June "
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnan	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "
NERA	6,338	X	2nd Sept. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Rates.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO,

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	23rd Apl. 1909.
VILLE de la CIOTA	6,378	Barillon	21st May "

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KOSSUTH	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,262	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Batasich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bednarz	27th Apr. 1909
AUSTRIA	7,583	B. Cobol	29th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Martimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

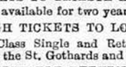
STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	24th April 1909.

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,

W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R	18th April, 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	28th April, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	16th May, 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	25th May, 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	10th June, 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	22nd July, 1909.
CARCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	14th July, 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm Kelso	26th July, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	11th Aug. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	23rd Aug. 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	10th Sept. 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	27th Sept. 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	11th Oct. 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	30th Oct. 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	16th Nov. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	27th Nov. 1909.

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	385
Bombay to Portsaid	418
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)...	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
Bombay to New York	792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ...	1033

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

CENTENARY, 1809-1909.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES in 1907...£ 2,234,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld,
Chief Agents, Madras.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	Payable at Death or at the end of 20 years.	Payable at Death or at the end of 25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	31 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	30
25	34 2	53 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	35
30	37 4	56 13	43 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	40
35	41 5	63 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	46 11	68 13	52 5	44 9	68 12	52 14	44 10	0
45	53 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy.

The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 or cash in advance, including delivery.

INSURANCES.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1907.

New Policies issued (net)	6,350 for £s.	1,979,720
New Premiums (1907)	"	90,402
Annual Income	"	1,405,950
Assets	"	9,820,266

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances with or without Medical Examination
Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point.)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. *Ag. Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,500 000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Lioyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mukden (Moukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tsinan
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Syefou (Foo)	
London	Arthur)	

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA
Manager.

BRANCH OFFICE—
Elphinstone Buildings,
APOLLO ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP — " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

JEWELLERY.

DEPARTMENTS.

JEWELLERY
WATCHES
CLOCKS
OPTICS
SILVER PLATE
ELECTRO-PLATE
WATCH REPAIRING
JEWELLERY REPAIRING
RE-PLATING.

GEM-SET AND PLAIN GOLD JEWELLERY.
Artistic and Distinctive Designs.

PEARL ORNAMENTS.—In the most graceful designs.
PENDANTS.—Introducing finely cut precious gems such as the Olivine, Peridot, Amethyst, &c.
NECKLETS.—In quite new designs, fancy stones, making quite a special feature of our Stock.
BROOCHES.—An exceptionally graceful collection in delicate and sturdy designs.
BRACELETS.—The Stock comprises all that is popular and all that is artistic in plain gold and gem-set Bracelets.
EAR-RINGS AND EAR-STUDS.—In diamonds, fancy stones and in combination with pearls, &c.
JEWELLED RINGS.—Of well chosen gems of almost all kinds. We particularly beg to draw attention to the fact of all gems being of picked quality.
HAT PINS.—We have a collection marked at Popular Prices.
BUTTONS, STUDS.—Sets of Shirt Studs, Dress Vest Buttons and Sleeve Links *en suite*.
GOLD CHAINS.—Many handsome and delicate designs can be seen either in plain gold or interspersed with stones. A large stock of Gold Chains.
SILVER WARE.—A thousand and one knicknacks, making the most appropriate souvenirs or presents.

No customer visiting our Establishment need ever be in a quandary to find what is most appropriate. Our Stock is the Largest in Western India and the most comprehensive.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., BOMBAY & POONA.

PEARSE & CO.,

Apollo Street, near Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

HOT CROSS BUNS
FOR
Good Friday
AND DURING EASTER

Register your orders for fresh and first class HOT CROSS BUNS.

Prices: 1, 2 and 4 Annas each.

A large quantity will also be ready for

IMMEDIATE SUPPLY.

PEARSE & Co.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

Sole Agents: A. DE'SOUZA & CO. *P. O. Box 244,* BOMBAY.

AND DEPOT FOR *India & Burma,*

GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.

LONDON & EDINBURGH.

ESTABLISHED IN 1862.

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HÆMORRHAGE AND CONSUMPTION.

"SACCO"

(EXTRACT OF COMANGA).

Is the Universal and ONLY GENUINE CURE for Consumption.

MARK TWAIN and a host of notable people use "SACCO." Hundreds of Doctors prescribe it. Once "SACCO" is used it is always resorted to and recommended.

SOLD IN THREE SIZES BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Booklet and full particulars on application to

THE "SACCO" CO., "WEAVERS' HALL," 22, BASINGHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. S. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ltd.

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Sept.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. SODDIE, *London Managers*

SEAGRIES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW.	PENANG.	ILOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum secured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months as may be agreed upon which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF BURMA LD.

Subscribed Capital..... Rs 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... " 14,00,000
Reserve Fund..... " 1,30,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept, 1908.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,536,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kuala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Soerabaya.	Kobe.
Colombo	Manila.	New York.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines)	
Singapore (Straits).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

Messrs. E. J. KEYSER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1864, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite Mofussil enquiring RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are executed by the expert.*

WATERFRIARS STREET, KEYSER LONDON. TELEGRAMS LONDON

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Miss E. ALMEIDA. Girgaum, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK END RETURN TICKETS.

FOR the EASTER HOLIDAYS WEEK-END TICKETS will be issued from the 8th April, 1909, available for completion of the Return Journey, until 12 noon, on TUESDAY, the 13th April, 1909.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 7th April, 1909.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME.

SCHEME FOR POLICE ACCOMMODATION AT CHUNAM KILN ROAD WITHIN THE AREA KNOWN AS THE MUNICIPAL WARD "B."

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 39 of the above Act Notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under provisions of Section 38 of the said Act made a POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME.

The limits of the area comprised therein (such area being estimated to contain 5,907 square yards or thereabouts) are as follows:—

On or towards the North by portions of premises bearing New Survey Nos. 7364, 7363 (2) and 7363 (3).

On or towards the East by a portion of premises bearing New Survey No. 7363 (1).

On or towards the South by portions of premises bearing New Survey Nos. 7363 (1) and 7357.

On or towards the West by portions of premises bearing New Survey Nos. 7356 and 7355.

The office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme, a Map of the area comprised therein, and a Statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

G. O. W. DUNN,
Chairman of the Board.

Dated this 22nd day of March, 1909.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A STREET SCHEME.

CHUNAM KILN ROAD STREET SCHEME.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 32 of the above Act, Notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of the Section 30 of the said Act, made a STREET SCHEME for a portion of the Khetwadi Section of Municipal Ward D of the City of Bombay for widening Chunam Kiln Road leading from the junction of Girgaum Back Road to the junction of Grant Road.

The limits of the area comprised in the said Scheme are as follows:—

As to Block A—

(a) On the South:—Portion of Girgaum Back Road.

(b) On the West:—(Proceeding from South to North) portion of property bearing New Survey No. 7362, properties bearing New Survey Nos. 7361, 7360 and 7357, respectively; and portions of properties bearing New Survey Nos. 7363 (1), 7363 (2), 7363 (3), 7364 and 7366, respectively.

(c) On the North:—Portion of Grant Road, and

(d) On the East:—Chunam Kiln Road.

As to Block B.—

(a) On the South:—Properties bearing New Survey No. 7386.

(b) On the West:—Portion of Chunam Kiln Road.

(c) On the North:—Properties bearing New Survey No. 7367 (2), and

(d) On the East:—Portion of property bearing New Survey No. 7368.

As to Block C.—

(a) On the South:—Portion of Girgaum Back Road.

(b) On the West:—Portion of Chunam Kiln Road.

(c) On the North:—Portion of Khetwady Main Road, and

(d) On the East:—Portion of property bearing New Survey No. 7387.

The Office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where the particulars of the said Scheme, a map (plan No. 3, dated 12th February 1909) of the area comprised therein and the statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

G. O. W. DUNN,
Chairman of the Board.

Dated this 22nd day of March, 1909.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING Co., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on SATURDAY, the 17th April, 1909, at 4 P.M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1st To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1908.

2ND To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3RD To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 12th to 30th April, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, 1st April, 1909.

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 8 (Rupees eight only,) per Share, for the half year ended 31st December, 1908, will be paid to the Shareholders of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 18th day of March, 1909, on or after the 14th day of April, 1909.

By Order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & COY.,
Agents,
The Century Sping. and Mfg. Co., Lmtd.

"Bella Vista," Offices, Cumballa Hill,
Bombay, 7th April, 1909.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Telephone Buildings, Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) on THURSDAY, the 29th April, 1909, to receive the Directors' Report, pass the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1908, declare a Dividend, elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election, appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration and transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY the 15th to THURSDAY the 29th April 1909, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
REGINALD ELLIS,
Secretary.

Bombay, 6th April, 1909.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 9th, 10th and 12th instant, those days being Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1909.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF BRASS SCRAP HARD AND SOFT, BRASS INGOTS AND BRASS BORINGS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Standard Time) on WEDNESDAY, 21st April, 1909, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.

TENDERS:—These must be made out on the Company's authorised forms which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office on payment of of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS:—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000) must accompany each tender as a guarantee of good faith for due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory notes will be received as deposits and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT:—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE:—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Ag. General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 6th April, 1909.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned THREE CERTIFICATES numbered 5062, 5464 and 9024 for 6 SHARES in the BANK OF BOMBAY, last endorsed to DINSHAW PESTONJI DOONGAJI and BHICAIJI, his wife, have been LOST, STOLEN or MISLAID. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are WARNED against DEALING with the said Certificates in any way. Certificate No. 5062 for three Shares, Nos. 6135, 6136 and 6137, originally issued in the names of Dhanjeebhaw Pestonjee Doongajee, Nowrojee Pestonjee Doongajee and Dinshaw Pestonjee Doongajee. Certificate No. 5464 for 2 Shares, Nos. 3675 and 3676, originally issued in the names of Vinayak Ramchandra Marathe, and Yamunabai Marthe, his wife. Certificate No. 9024 for one Share No. 7249 issued in the names of Dinshaw Pestonji Doongaji and Bhicaji, his wife,

DINSHAW PESTONJI DOONGAJI,
બીખઇજી તે દીનશા પેસ્તનજી ડુંગાજીના ધર્મપત્નિશ્રી.
i.e., BHICAIJI, wife of DINSHAW PESTONJI DOONGAJI.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED Tenders for the supply of OFFICE FURNITURE, required for the use of the Public Health Department, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, upto 1 p. m., on THURSDAY, 15th April 1909.

Tenderers have the option of Tendering all or for any of the articles mentioned below:—

Tables	11
Chairs	14
Cupboards	7
Benches	7
File racks	12
Table racks	5
Screens	4

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 (Rupees One Hundred only), which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to make the supply.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Health Officer and the samples and dimensions, &c., of the Furniture can be seen in the Health Officer's Office.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 6th April, 1909.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

Rs. 2-4-0 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA.
All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"

is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0; per pint, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
" D. C. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market,
Mr. P. C. SHROFF, Corner Grant Road,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

The following popular and well known Brands of Whiskies from Messrs. Robertson Sanderson & Co., Ltd., Leith, can be had wholesale from

CROFT MODY & CO.

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY or retail from
MESSRS. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
and
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

Liqueur Scotch Whisky (as supplied to the Savoy Hotel and Restaurant Ltd.)

O.B.G. (Old Blended Glenlivet) WHISKY.

O.H.S. (Old Highland Scotch) WHISKY.

G.O.H. (Grand Old Highland) WHISKY.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH AND MOUNTAIN SLIDE, MAIDAN.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME, WITH THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

3 PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT.
4 PERFORMANCES ON SATURDAYS.

PRICES AS USUAL.

FANCY FETE
IN AID OF
THE BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

THREE REGIMENTAL BANDS,
THREE REGIMENTAL BANDS!!
260 Performers.

Under the Directions of
MESSRS. HAWKES AND FREDILIS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

THURSDAY, the 8th Inst., at 9-15 P.M.

By kind permission of the COMMANDING OFFICERS and OFFICERS, the Bands of the 1st Gloster Regiment, 123rd Outram's Rifles, 110th Maharatta Light Infty. and the Bugle and Fife and Drum Band of the 1st Gloster Regiment, will play the following programme of Music:—

Bugle & Band March	"Marching Through Geogia" A. F. HAWKES.	Miller.
Waltz	"The Merry Widow" M. FREDILIS.	Lehar.
Reminiscence of Scotland	A. F. HAWKES.	Godfrey
Oriental Scene	"A Bervish Chorus" M. FREDILIS.	Sebek.
Descriptive Gavotte	"Wedding Bells"	Rimmer
Grand Selection	"Miss Hook of Holland" M. FREDILIS.	Rubens
Grand Military Torch Light Tattoo	M. FREDILIS.	Rogan.
Post Horn	"Galop"	Koening

The marching away of the Bands and Drums, Bugles and Fifes.

"TORCH LIGHTS," BUGLES, "FIFES" AND PIPES
And a grand Military display.

GOOD FRIDAY! GOOD FRIDAY!!

A GRAND SACRED CONCERT

Will be given on GOOD FRIDAY the 9th instant at 9-30 P.M.

"120 PERFORMERS"

Saent Sains! "SAMSON AND DELILAH"
By the Bands of the 123rd Outram Rifles
and
110th Maharatta Light Infantry.:

Conductor.....Mr. M. Fredilia

Solo Performer's...	"Soprano"	.....	Sergt. F. Paul
Do.	do.	Do.	Copl. P. d'Cruz
Do.	do.	"Baritone"	Sergt. H. Long
Do.	do.	"Tenor"	Pte. A. Francis
Do.	do.	"Bass"	Copl. A. Khan

Chairs will be put round the Band Stand and Seats can be reserved without any extra charge.

GRAND PROGRAMME FOR SATURDAY.

FOUR.—Regimental Bands, Bugle Band and Fifers and Drummers.

1st Gloster Regiment.
123rd Outram's Rifles.
110th Maharatta Light Infantry.
G. I. P. Volunteers.
Buglers.
Drummers and Fifers.

CAFE CHANTANT,
A DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE
BY
SPECIAL REQUEST
BY
LOCAL EUROPEAN AMATEURS,
WILL BE GIVEN
ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
12TH AND 13TH
APRIL, AT 9-30 P.M.

"CRAZED."

An Absurdity in one Act by A. R. PHILLIPS.

Mr. BROWN ..... Mr. G. H. Harrison.
Mr. SMITH ..... Mr. P. Valentine.
SALLY ..... Mr. D. G. Sanderson.

SCENE.—A Room in a Lodging House.

Tickets at the ETE OFFICE.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
THE HON'BLE SIR BASIL SCOTT.

A CONCERT
OF
CHAMBER MUSIC
WILL BE GIVEN BY
SIGNOR O. SAVINI.

Kindly assisted by Mrs. HICK, Signor MORI, and others

ON WEDNESDAY, 14TH APRIL, 1909,
AT 9-30 P.M.
AT THE Y. M. C. A. CONCERT HALL.

PROGRAMME.

1. Piano Quintett ..(1st and 2nd movements) ..C sar Franck.
2. String Quartett ..(a) Andante Cantabile ..Tschaikowsky
(b) Minuet ..Boccherini.
3. Violin Sonata ....(1st movement.) Op. 13 ..Grieg.
4. Small String Orchestra* ..Barcarolle ..Mancinelli.
5. Ditto ....Le Deluge (Preludi) ..Saint Saens.
6. Piano Solo ..(a) Prelude (Holberg Suite) (b) March of the Dwarfs Grieg.
7. 'Cello Solo with Small String Orchestra ..Ia ..J. S. Bach.
8. Small String Orchestra, Allegretto ..O. Savini.

*4 Violins, 2 Violas, 2 'Cellos, double bass with piano accompaniment.

Seats: Rs. 3 and Rs. 2.

Can be reserved at Messrs. ROSE & COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ltd."

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—For insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEMPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. C. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPENCER & Co., Opps. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Gratten Geary. Rs. 8 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange Lbs. of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription, including postage, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4, "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged, Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4 23/32. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates, Price Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all branches of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—A large number of PARKER LUCKY GUEVE FOUNTAIN PENS fitted with gold nibs. The best and cleanest pen in the market. Prices on application to "A. B. C.", C/o, this Paper.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Repeatedly First Class Sconces and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. For Bombay by Rs. 1, Mofussil Rs. 2 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guarantees Hights. By L. P. Parakh Rs 6. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE, A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 7.

Thunderstorms and duststorms have been nearly general in Rajputana, Central India and the Central Provinces, but very little rainfall is reported in Assam and the adjacent districts. The thunderstorms have given widespread rain, the chief amounts being Berhampore, one inch, and Jalpaiguri and Bhibri, half. Clouds have decreased, but are still present in most parts of the country.

Temperature is very low in Central Burma, but nearly normal in India. As a result of the thunderstorms, humidity varies greatly from station to station.

Forecast.—Thunderstorms are probable in North-East India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 7TH APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 7th April, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies have cleared in the south-west but are overcast in the extreme north and lightly to moderately clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is in excess in the extreme north but normal or in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature has become normal but the minimum is high over nearly the whole area.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Agra and Allahabad, but are generally clear at the other stations. The moisture in the air is in defect in the south-eastern districts but is either equal to or above the average over the rest of the division. Temperature is normal in the extreme west but slightly higher than usual elsewhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal. Temperature is also normal except for a defect in the maximum at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiwar and Centeral India West.—Indore has received 0·15 of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are clear in West Centeral Provinces and Gujarat, but lightly clouded in Kathiawar. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is generally normal.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur records 0·26 inch of rain due to a duststorm. Skies have become heavily clouded in the south-eastern districts but are lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are generally normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air and temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Hyderabad but clear in the Bombay Deccan. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Duststorms and thunderstorms have occurred in Rajputana, West Central India and in parts of the East Central Provinces, but the only rainfalls of importance are 0·15 inch at Indore and 0·26 inch at Nagpur. Very light falls have also occurred in the extreme north and south-west Punjab. Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme north of Upper India and the south-east Central Provinces. Cloud has increased in south Hyderabad.

Dry weather is likely except for a few thunderstorms or duststorms in the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

DIVINE SERVICE.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

GOOD FRIDAY, 9TH APRIL.

8-30 a. m.—Matins, Ante-Communion and Sermon.
Hymns.—113, 114, 105.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. W. F. M. Hamerton.
Hymns.—113, 105, 122.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

7 a. m.—Matins.
7 30 a. m.—1st part of the Liturgy and the "Reproaches."
9-30 a. m.—The Stations of the Cross.
12—3 p.m.—Addresses on the "Seven Words" by Rev. Father Langmore.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong.
Preacher—Rev. Father Langmore.
Alms for the Mission to the Jews.

EASTER EVE.

6-30 a. m.—Matins, and 1st part of the Liturgy.
6-30 p. m.—Solemn Evensong.
Preacher—Rev. Father Langmore.

EASTER DAY.

6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a. m.—Matins.
8 a. m.—Solemn Eucharist.
6-30 p. m.—Solemn Evensong, and Sermon by Rev. Father Langmore.
Alms towards the Debt on the Church.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

FRIDAY, 9th April.

Service at 11 a. m.

SUNDAY, 11th April.

11 a. m.—Joint Morning Service.
Preacher—Rev. A. S. Crichton.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Preacher—Rev. J. Cameron.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

GOOD FRIDAY, 9th April.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
11 a. m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.
Collections for the Z. B. M. M. Bene-Israel School.

EASTER DAY, 11th April.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
11 a. m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.
Collections for the C. M. S. Up-country Missions.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

GOOD FRIDAY, 9th April.

8 a. m.—Litany and Ante-Communion Service.
3-45 a. m.—Matins and Address.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer, and Address.

EASTER EVE, 10th April.

8 a. m.—Matins and Ante-Communion Service.
7 p. m.—Choral Evensong and Preparation for Easter Communion.

EASTER SUNDAY, 11th April.

7-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
8-30 p. m.—Holy Communion. (Choral).
11 a. m.—Choral Matins and Holy Communion.
5-15 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MR. HUGH CLEMENTS, the weather prophet, in the course of a circular letter to the Press about the South-West Monsoon, etc., writes:—The monsoon will commence on the 4th June and will continue off and on till the 27th September. The heavy rains during June will occur on the 4th, 5th, 7th and from the 10th to the 28th; during July from the 1st to the 19th; from the 21st to the 24th and on the 27th, 30th and 31st; during August from the 1st to the 3rd and on the 9th, 12th, 28th and 31st and during September on the 1st, 8th and 27th. There will be less rain on the 8th, 9th, 29th and 30th June; on the 20th, 25th, 26th, 28th and 29th July; from the 4th to the 8th, 10th, 11th, 13th to 27th and 29th and 30th August; from the 2nd to the 7th and from the 9th to the 26th September.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JAMES—April 1, at Trivandrum, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel R. James, I. M. S., of a daughter.
VINCENT-INNES—April 3, at Mont-de-Vere, Ootacamund, the wife of D. Vincent-Innes, of a daughter.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 54m. High water, 0-25m., 1-3a. Low water, 6-31m. 6-49a.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p. m.
Lecture on Commercial Law, Bombay University 6-15 p.m.
Fancy Fete on the Oval.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Maxim: "QUOD TUUM TENE" ["What you have hold"].—HUMPHREY CHETHAM'S MOTTO.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—April 13th, Last Quarter, 8h. 0-2m. p.m.; April 20th, New Moon, 10h. 21-3m. a.m.; April 27th, First Quarter, 2h. 6-2m. p.m.; April 3rd, in Apogee, 4-4h. p.m.; April 19th, in Perigee, 1 9h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, April 9.—Good Friday, General Holiday. P. and O. steamer "Oceana," with the English mails of 26th March, due to arrive at 5 a.m. Sun rises, 6h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 54m. High water, 0-55m., 1-36a. Low water, 6-58m., 7-18a.
Saturday, April 10.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Banks closed: Easter holidays. Sun rises, 6h. 26m. Sun sets, 6-55m. High water, 1-24m., 2-13a. Low water, 7-26m., 7-48a.
Sunday, April 11.—Easter Day. Sun rises, 6h. 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 55m. High water, 1-55m., 2-55a. Low water, 7-56m., 8-21a.
Monday, April 12.—Easter holidays. Banks closed. Sun rises 6h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 55m. High water, 2-32m., 3-49a. Low water, 8-33m., 9-18a.
Tuesday, April 13.—High Court re-opens after Easter holidays. B. V. A., annual prize distribution, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 55m. High water 3-22m. 4-58a. Low water, 9-30m., 11-8a.
Wednesday, April 14.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. Sassoon Pressing Company, 8 Forbes Street, 3 p. m. Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 Forbes Street, 3-30 p. m. Bombay Chamber of Commerce, balloting for a representative Improvement Trustee. Concert of Chamber Music by Signor Savini, Y. M. C. A. Concert Hall, 9-30 p.m. Phœnix Mills Company, 49 Apollo Street. 2-30 p.m. Lakhshmi Cotton Manufacturing Company, 4 Elphinstone Circle, 3-30 p.m. Vishnu Cotton Mill Company, 4 Elphinstone Circle, 3-45 p.m. The Sun Mills Company, 42 Church Gate Street, 4-30 p m. Sun rises, 6h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 56m. High water, 4-43m., 6-23a. Low water, 10-53m., 1-14a.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during last month were 2,154; daily average 69·4; total of new admissions 810; number of children vaccinated, 160; Parsis 447; Hindus 300; and other castes 63.

HIGH COURT, APPELLATE SIDE.—Mr. P. E. Percival, Registrar on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, has proceeded Home on eight months' leave. Mr. R. E. A. Elliott, just returned from leave, acts for him and has taken charge of his acting appointment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday at the Portuguese Church Lane, Succaram Bhicoo, a carpenter, was lowering a beam on a building under construction, when he suddenly tripped and let go his hold and fell down. The beam fell on him. He had received severe internal injuries on his chest and was treated at home, where he died.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.—The annual general meeting of the Islam Gymkhana, will be held in the Pavilion to-morrow, Thursday, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—(1) Adoption of Reports and Accounts for the year 1908. (2) Election of Office-bearers for 1909. (3) Presentation of Prizes: (a) The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola Cricket Prizes. (b) The Islam Cricket Club Prize. (c) Mr. Hadi G. Tyabjee Century Prize.

BAND AT THE PAREL INSTITUTE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March.....The Gunners.....T. Clarke
Overture .....Stradella .....Flotow
Selection .....Il Trovatore.....Verdi
Song Cornet
Solo .....The Lost Chord .....Sullivan
Selection .....A Gaiety Girl .....S. Jones
Valse .....Wiener Frauen .....F. Lehar

THE URDU CONFERENCE.

A conference of the Mahomedans of the Presidency will be held during the coming Easter Holidays at the Islamia school, Malcolm Tank, Poona to consider:—

(1) The position and prospects of Urdu in this Presidency.

(2) The difficulties of Mahomedans in Primary and Secondly Education.

(3) The needs of Mahomedans in Training Colleges.

(4) And other important matters connected with Mahomedan Education.

The Conference will be opened on the 12th instant by the Honourable Mr. Sharp, the Director of Public Instruction.

Delegates, however, are requested to arrive on Friday evening (9th) as there will be important meetings of the Subjects Committee as well as informal discussions on Saturday the 10th and Sunday the 11th instant.

All Mahomedan educational officers and other experts are cordially invited to attend.

Essays and papers in connection with any of the subjects mentioned, will be received by the Honorary Secretary till the 10th instant.

Visitors will be the guests of the Reception Committee from Good Friday till Easter Monday. They are, however, requested to intimate the time and train of their arrival to the Secretary of the Reception Committee of the Conference, care of Jaffer Joosuf Company, East Street, Poona.

RAFIUDDIN AHMED
Honorary Secretary.

Russell Lodge, Civil Lines, Poona.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING CO.

The thirty-fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Company was held at the registered office of the Company, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Nowrojee Pestonjee Cama presiding. The directors' report showed:—Your directors have the pleasure to submit to you their report on the operations of the Company together with the audited statements of accounts for the year ended 31st December 1908. It will be seen from the Balance Sheet that the amount to the credit of profit and loss account is Rs. 4,94,790·9·4 including Rs. 1,355·10·1 brought forward from last year's account which your directors consider to be satisfactory. Deducting from the above sum Rs. 1,20,000 paid as an ad interim davidend at the rate of Rs. 150 per share for the half year ended on the 30th June 1908, there remained Rs. 3,74,790·9·4 from which your directors have set aside the following sums:—Deterioration of Machinery Account, Rs. 1,00,000; Reserve fund account, Rs. 1,00,000; Renewals of buildings and godowns account, Rs. 20,000; Fire Insurance fund account, Rs. 15,000; Library and recreation for mill-hands Fund account, Rs. 3,000; Total Rs. 2,38,000.

From the available balance of Rs. 1,36,790·9·4, your directors recommend appropriation as under:—Dividend for the half year ended 31st December 1908 at Rs. 150 per whole share and Rs. 75 per half share, making for the whole year Rs. 300 equal to 30 per cent. per annum, Rs. 1,20,000; Bonus to employes of the Company, Rs. 10,000; Balance to be carried forward to the account of 1909, Rs. 6,790: Total Rs. 1,36,790. Yours directors deeply regret the sudden death of Mr. Veerchand Deepchand, C. I. E., their late colleague and one of the Agents of the Company on the 16th November last. In him the Board have lost their oldest and most valuable Director whose experience and assistance was of great utility to the Company. The Mill was closed for a day in honour of his memory.

The directors' report and audited statements of accounts for the year ended 31st December 1908 were adopted. A dividend of Rs. 150 per share was decl ared. The nomination of Mr. Miraj Khatao as an additional director and Mr. Ratansi Dharamsi Morarji was confirmed. Messrs. Narottam Morarji Goculdas and Bhaishanker Nanabhai were re-elected directors and Messrs. Hurjivan Soonderdass and Krishnanath A. Kirtikar were re-appointed auditers. The usual compliment to the chairman terminated the business.

NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company was held at the registered office of the Company at No. 3 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, yesterday, Mr. Lalji Naranji presiding, when the Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 18th day of March 1909 were confirmed as special Resolutions.

MADRAS UNITED SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS COMPANY.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company was held at the registered office of the Company at No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, yesterday, Dr. B. H. Dantra presiding, when the Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 18th day of March 1909 were confirmed as special Resolutions.

KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company was be held at the registered office of the Company at No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, yesterday, Dr. B. H. Dantra presiding, when the Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 18th day of March 1909 were confirmed as special Resolutions.

ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND.

Fifth and Final List.

The following further subscriptions have been received by the Sheriff of Bombay:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously acknowledged	...	10,368	9	0
Hajee Ismail Hassum ...	...	501	0	0
Morarjee Goculdas and Co	...	150	0	0
Kawasji Dadabhoy Unbash	...	100	0	0
Mrs. Jeeloobai Bamjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy	...	50	0	0
Capt. A. D. Macpherson, Srinagar	...	50	0	0
N. R. Chichgar ...	...	50	0	0
H. A. K. Sconce, Mhow ...	...	50	0	0
D. E. Wacha ...	...	25	0	0
Adarji M. Dalal ...	...	25	0	0
A. E. and Co ...	...	25	0	0
A few members of the Y.M.C.A.	...	25	0	0
Peroshaw B. R. Mody ...	...	15	0	0
Roz Hormuzd ...	...	13	0	0
P N Mehta ...	...	10	0	0
Anonymous ...	...	10	0	0
Anonymous ...	...	5	0	0
D. M. ...	...	5	0	0
The Matron C M S Girls' School, Agra...		5	0	0
Sorab N Patel ...	...	2	0	0
Total amount collected to date	...	11,484	9	0
Less expenses... ...	...	5	10	0
		11,478	15	0
Amount remitted through the Italian Consul up to 11th Feb.		10,340	0	0
Amount remitted through the on 7th April ...	...	1,138	15	0
Total.....		11,478	15	0

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 7th April 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates, D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	6	6	27 p. m.	5	48
Teheran ...	6	1	35 p. m.	...	51
Suez	7	14	5 p. m.	...	46

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can only be accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

Bhamo route to China right between Manyuen and Tengyuch. (29-3-09) and interrupted again between Tengyueh and Yuencheeng (7-4-09).

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

DISPUTE BETWEEN WATCH COMPANIES.

Before Mr. Justice Russell.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY VS. THE BERNA WATCH COMPANY.

For the Plaintiffs:—Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya.

For the Defendants:—Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji, and Romer.

His Lordship has disposed of an application for interim injunction made by the West End Watch Company, of Hornby Row, against the Berna Watch Company, a limited liability joint-stock company, registered at St. Imier, in Switzerland, and carrying on business in Esplanade Road, Bombay. The interim injunction was asked for on four points: (1) on boxes containing the watches; (2) on circulars making mention of the watches; (3) on marks used; and on the use of the word "Berna." On the first three heads the interim injunction was granted; on the fourth, it was not granted, but the keeping of a precise and accurate account of the "Berna" watches sold by the defendants was ordered to be kept.

His Lordship, in the course of his judgment, said that when the case would come on for trial, it was possible that it would wear a different complexion from the one it now did. For the present, he decided the matter on the strength of the plaint, and on the affidavit of Mr. Louis Droz, Manager of the Berna Company in Bombay, without taking into consideration the affidavit of Mr. Amstutz, in reply. From these documents it appeared that the West End Company, during the last thirty years, had sold in India and Burma about 6,00,000 watches, under different names. As regarded the name "West End," it was stated that because the factory was situated in the village of St. Imier at the "West End,' the name of the West End Watch Company was adopted. It would be difficult for a person acquainted with the ordinary affairs of life to agree to this. A man acquainted with London would immediately say that the words "West End," implied a superiority over "East End." So the name of the West End Watch Company implied a superiority over other makes of watches. With the difference of the name "Berna" for the name "West End," the red watch boxes were exactly alike in every particular. The get-up and the accompaniments were matters in which the plaintiffs were entitled to protection, as held by Sir Charles Sargent in 17 Bom. 584. Interim injunction was granted against the defendants in regard to these boxes and to the circulars. The boxes appeared to be an absolute imitation of the plaintiffs' boxes. As to the circulars it was impossible to imagine a more serious injury which was likely to be created to the plaintiffs' trade than by the statement made in the defendants' circulars that six lakhs of those watches were sold in India and Burma. The third interim injunction was granted in respect of the peculiar marks used by the plaintiffs on their goods, such as an eagle carrying a watch in its month, a locomotive engine, and certain circular marks and symbols. The plaintiffs were entitled to an injunction against the defendants in respect of all these which for a long period of years had become associated with the name of the West End Watch Company.

APPELLATE SIDE.

RULE ON THE POLITICAL RESIDENT AT ADEN.

Before the Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

INPERATOR VS. SYED HOOSEN BIN HAMOOD.

In support of the rule.—Mr. Inverarity instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co.

Against the rule.—Mr. Chaubal, Government Pleader.

Their Lordships have disposed of the rule granted on Major General E. De Brath, C.B., C.I.E., Political Resident and Sessions Judge at Aden, at the instance of Syed Hoosen bin Hamood, Marine Transport clerk at Aden, who had been committed to take his trial on charges of committing forgery for the purpose of cheating and of falsification of Government accounts. The case has been reported.

The accused was at that time admitted to bail, in his own recognisance of Rs. 1,000, and two sureties for Rs. 1,000 each. The surety were to be justified by the Aden Court, where the accused then was. Rule was issued on the Resident to show cause why the accused should not be allowed the benefit of being defended by a pleader, under section 340 of the Criminal Procedure Code, or why the case should not be transferred for trial to the High Court. Proceedings were stayed.

Mr. Chaubal appeared to show cause yesterday against the rule. He said no pleader had a right to practise in the Court of the Sessions Judge and Resident at Aden under Section 340. Again, it was a misstatement that the committal of the accused was before a Lower Court than that of the Resident. This was not the fact.

Their Lordships commented upon the misstatements of the facts on which the rule had been obtained; but, they said, counsel had acted upon his instructions. The rule was discharged, and the papers of the case were ordered to be returned to the Resident's Court to be dealt with according to law. The accused's uncle, Mahomedkhan Wariamkhan, undertook to take his nephew back to Aden by the next mail steamer to surrender him to his bail, and te stand his trial there.

FORMS OF MARRIAGE UNDER HINDU LAW.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.

SURAJRAM HARIBHAI AND OTHERS VS. CHUNILAL PRANSHANKAR.

For the Plaintiff-respondents.—Mr. L. A. Shah.

For the Defendant-appellant.—The Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas.

This was an appeal from the decision of the District Judge of Ahmedabad. The plaintiffs in this case sued for a declaration that they were entitled to certain property in the custody of the Nazir, District Court, Ahmedabad. The property in dispute originally belonged to one Bechavlal. He made a will on the 9th of October, 1889, and died ten days later, leaving two daughters, Ladkore and Mani. The latter being a minor, the District Court of Ahmedabad appointed her maternal grandmother, Baliata, and her maternal uncle, Chunilal, guardians of her person and the Nazir of the Court guardian of her property. By the order of appointment, the guardians of the person of the minor were enjoined not to give the girl in marriage without the Court's permission. Subsequently, Chunilal applied to the Court for permission to betroth the girl to one Hariprasad. This permission was granted, but some disagreement having arisen between Chunilal and Hariprasad's grandfather, the former applied to the Court for revocation of the order granting the permission. The Court declined to revoke the order; nevertheless Chunilal gave the girl in marriage to another boy. Some time after Mani lost her husband and afterwards she herself died childless. This suit was instituted by the plaintiffs to recover the property which Mani had left at her death, as the reversionary heirs of her father Bechavlal. The original suit was decided by the First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad, who awarded the plaintiffs' claim. In appeal, the District Judge of Ahmedabad dismissed it with costs. Against this decision, a second appeal was admitted into the High Court and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar delivered a long judgment, fully discussing the question of Hindu law on the subject. His Lordship observed that both the Courts had found upon the evidence that Chunilal gave the girl in marriage by receiving a money consideration for the gift and upon that fact they had held that the marriage was in the Asura form. Under the Hindu law certain forms were common to both the Brahma and the Asura form of marriage. Unless these forms were gone through, the relation of husband and wife was not brought about in either case, and there could be no marriage tie. These forms consisted in the invocation before the sacred fire and the seven steps (saptapadi) taken before that fire by the bridegroom and bride jointly. These steps taken, the marriage tie became indissoluble, but what distinguished one from the other was, that in a Brahma marriage it was a gift of the girl, pure and simple; in the Asura, it was the sale of the bride for money consideration. In the present case, Chunilal, who gave Mani in marriage, was her maternal uncle and a maternal uncle was mentioned among the guardians competent to give a girl in marriage. Besides, by reason of that relation, he was at the time of the marriage the legal guardian of her person only, appointed by a Court of law. He supplied to her the place of father. It was true that his power to give her in marriage was subject to the Court's consent and he infringed it. But that circumstance, said His Lordship, could not affect the question as to the form of marriage, if he was, according to law, her relation and guardian and as such he was competent to receive the bride price and give the marriage the Asura form. In conclusion, His Lordship quoted authorities to show that the taint of the Asura form would lie in the gratuity paid to the giver of the bride for his benefit, and not in anything paid to her, and it was this taint which made the form of marriage Asura.

The decree of the Lower Court was confirmed with costs.

SAVED FROM THE GALLOWS.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS. SANTYA WALAD BANDU.

For the Accused.—Mr. P. B. Shingne.

For the Crown.—The Government Pleader.

Their Lordships have disposed of an appeal by the accused, who was convicted by Mr. C. Fawcett, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, of murder and was sentenced to death.

There were two accused in the case tried by Mr. Fawcett, namely, the appellant Santya, accused No. 1, and Yeshwada, wife of the deceased Babul Walad Sadashiv. They were charged with the murder of Babul at Dongargaon on the early morning of 24th January last. Babul, the deceased, was a Maratha cultivator, who lived with his father. Accused No. 2, his wife, had also come to live continuously in the house a few months before. Accused No. 1 was a Christian Mahar who was in the domestic service of Babul and his father, but did not sleep on the premises. On the night in question, after supper, Sadashiv left the house and went to sleep elsewhere, leaving the deceased and accused No. 2 alone in the house. Next morning about sunrise, the deceased was found in a dying state with several wounds about the head and upper part of the body. Accused No. 2 was in the house, but at first refused to give any information as to the murder. Subsequently she incriminated accused No. 1, and both were arrested that afternoon. The death of the deceased was found to be due to fracture of the skull. On the 25th January, accused No. 2 made a confession, in which she stated that there had been criminal intimacy between herself and accused No. 1 for about three weeks previous to the murder; that No. 1 arranged with her on the afternoon of the 23rd January to visit her that night, and came about midnight when her husband was asleep; that he attacked the deceased with a knife he had with him and sat on his chest; that he then ran away and she remained there until sunrise when she went and called a neighbour. She added that accused No. 1 had expressed to her his intention to kill her husband, and that she did not object, as she was angry with him for having abandoned her for twelve months. Accused No. 1 had denied his guilt all along. The Sessions Judge said the confession of No. 2 was the only direct source of information as to how the deceased came to be wounded. The charge against No. 1 rested mainly on the confession of No. 2 and corroborative evidence adduced in support of it. Mr. Fawcett found both accused guilty. No. 1 was sentenced to death; and No. 2 to transportation for life. No. 1 alone had appealed to the High Court.

Their Lordships were of opinion that there was no conclusive evidence against the appellant. The Indian Evidence Act made a clear distinction between an admission and a confession. Yeshwada's statement did not appear to be a confession, because it was one thing to make statements giving rise to an inference of guilt, and another thing to confess a crime. Her statement was therefore excluded from consideration as against the appellant. What remained, then, as proof of the appellant's guilt, was of a very inconclusive character. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar was of opinion that, on the ground that there was no conclusive evidence against the appellant, the conviction and sentence must be reversed, and he must be acquitted and discharged.

Mr. Justice Heaton did not think that Yeshwada's statement was a confession within the meaning of Section 30 of the Indian Evidence Act. His Lordship concurred with Mr. Justice Chandavarkar that the appellant must be acquitted.

The Court reversed the conviction and sentence, acquitted the appellant, and directed that he be discharged.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of this Court yesterday.

RE SUDAN GOVIND.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order with leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule. His Lordship granted the application.

RE BANSIDHAR SHIVPRASAD.

On the application of Mr. V. F. Tarsporewalla, a commission was ordered to issue for the examination of two witnesses at Karachi.

RE HAJI ISMAIL HAJI HABIB.

Mr. Bhandarkar, on behalf of an opposing creditor, applied for and obtained leave to examine the insolvent on the first Court day after the summer vacation.

RE JUMNADAS PURSHOTUM.

Mr. Motivalla, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, opposed the application, and alleged that the insolvent had, in order to defeat the claims of his creditors, transferred his shop to one Pestonji.

His Lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, refused the application.

RE RANCHORDAS AMBALAL.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted two months' extension of his interim order.

RE KIMAT RAMCHANDRADAS.

Mr. Manker appeared for the insolvent, and Mr. J. D. Davar for an opposing creditor; and His Lordship ordered a commission to issue for the examination of certain witnesses at Shikarpur.

RE JUSUB IBRAHIM.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order. His Lordship granted the application.

RE ASARIA MADON AND OTHERS.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, an interim order was granted to the insolvents.

RE BHANJI TEJPAL.

This insolvent appeared in person, and was granted two months' extension of his interim order.

RE WILLIAM LEWIS.

This insolvent, who appeared in person, was granted leave to serve notices.

RE. G. G. CRAIG.

This insolvent, who had now served notices to all his creditors, applied for an extension of his interim order. His Lordship granted him an extension for two months.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Abdul Kadar Alibhoy, Nathu Manji Borah, Dawoodbhoy Jivanji, Fakir Mahomed Hassan, Luxman Vithal Digha, Vassanji Hirji Sha, Luchmichand Dhunji, Haji Hussein Haji Lakre, Dhanji Bhana Surti, Magan Gopalji Thakar, Elias Ezekiel Minham and another, Tricum Devchand Sha, Krishnarao Bhai Vasudev, and Kasinath Ramchandra Abhianker.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

MARWADI'S CLAIM DISMISSED.

Order for Compensation.

Before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge.

BHENA VS. THUCKER DAYAL PURSHOTTUM.

For the Plaintiff.—Mr. Kavasji B. Sethna.

For the Defendant.—Mr. K. K. Suntoke.

In this case plaintiff was appointed Receiver by the learned Chief Judge to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 848-11, being moneys due by the defendant to one Jamadalli Rangalli, against whom Hansa Wagha and Company, a Marwadi firm, had obtained a decree and in execution of which the said sum was attached. Hansa Wagha had taken out a garnishee notice against the defendant Dayal Purshottum, calling upon him to show cause why he should not pay the sum of Rs. 848-11 into Court and at the hearing of that notice, the present defendant was ordered to pay the said sum.

The defendant's defence was that, after the close of the Judge's order, directing him to pay Rs. 848-11, he paid to Hansa Wagha the sum of Rs. 448-11 and for the balance he had passed to Hansa Wagha a promissory note for Rs. 400, on which Hansa Wagha filed a suit and obtained a a decree. This he had paid off and so he owed nothing.

After hearing the evidence on both sides, the learned Chief Judge observed in delivering his judgment, that the defendant had proved the payment of Rs. 448-11 for which he had shown he had taken from the firm of Keshowji Govindji the sum of Rs. 448, and to which he had added eleven annas from his own shop as appeared from his daily cash-book. The learned Judge also held that the note for Rs. 400 had been passed for the balance remaining due out of the sum of Rs. 848-11, and not for a cash advance made by Hansa Wagha to the defendant, as alleged by plaintiff.

The learned Chief Judge, at the end of his judgment, remarked that plaintiff, who was one of the partners in the firm of Hansa Wagha, had been seen by him nodding suggestively to Hansa Wagha when the latter was giving his evidence, and he called upon plaintiff to show cause why he should not be ordered to pay compensation to the defendant. After hearing the plaintiff's pleader on the point, he ordered the suit to be dismissed and directed plaintiff to pay defendant Rs. 51 for professional costs and Rs. 30 for compensation.

POLICE NEWS.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Messrs. James Macdonald (Chairman), Mahomedbhai Currimbhoy, and F. D. Panday.

Their Worships disposed of 23 cases yesterday morning, some of which were against victoria drivers for plying for hire without a licence and off the stand.

GIRGAON.

Before Messrs. S. A. Nathan (Chairman), and Tribhowandas Mangaldas.

Their Worships disposed of 36 cases yesterday, the majority of which were against hawkers for so exposing articles as to cause obstruction to the public.

DADAR.

Before Messrs. H. M. Cama (Chairman), and V. S. Joshi.

Their Worships disposed of 22 cases, the majority of which were against bullock-cart drivers for ill-treating animals.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURT.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup (Third Presidency Magistrate.)

One Shunkar Subana, a lad, was charged with stealing a bicycle, valued at Rs. 100, and belonging to a clerk to the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency. The case for the prosecution was that the complainant left the bicycle on the footpath in Hornby Road, and during his absence the accused carried it away and sold it to one Shaik Abdulla. The latter happened to go to the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency's shop with the bicycle, when the complainant identified it as his own. Shaik Abdulla stated that he had bought the cycle from the accused, who was subsequently arrested.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to receive ten stripes.

FOOTBALL.

Rovers Junior Tournament.

THE NADKARNI CHALLENGE CUP.

The Second Annual Junior Association Football Tournament of the Bombay Rovers' Football Club, open to all teams from India, Burma and Ceylon, will be played off in Bombay on or about the 24th April and following dates.

The winners of the Tournament shall be entitled to hold the Nadkarni Silver Challenge Cup, value £ 80, for twelve months and in addition a silver medal with gold centre will be presented to each member of the winning team, and the Chas. Brown Challenge Shield and silver medals will be presented to the runners-up. (Silver Medals kindly presented by Mr. N. U. K. Leslie).

The Challenge Cup is to be returned to the Honorary Secretary of the Tournament in time for next season's competition.

The Rules of the Bombay Rovers Junior Football Tournament will be observed. Cop

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Fitzpatrick 2,838 tons, Captain R E Hutchinson, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Cliftonhall 2,532 tons Captain D Jones arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Blyth with a cargo of coal.

The Portuguese gunboat Rio Sado,' Commander J D C de Souza, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Panjim having sailed from that port on 5th April.

The B I S N Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H M Cutbush, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi and Kathiawar Coast ports, with a general cargo and 10 cabin and 499 deck passengers.

The steamer Beme, 1,899 tons, Captain S H Stockwel, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

The B I S N Company's steamer Okara, 3,436 tons, Captain H Chidley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

The Japan Line steamer Mayori Maru, 2,736 tons, Captain J C Richards, will sail to-day, for Kobe etc, with a general cargo.

The steamer Garscube 2,297 tons, Captain R Findlay sailed on Wednesday, for Akyab.

The steamer Clan Graham, 3,288 tons, Captain W Elliott, will sail to-day for Calicut.

The B and P S N Company's steamer Firooze, 2,006 tons, Captain A B Watson, will sail to-day for Jeddah via Karachi with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

The steamer Galavale, 2,411 tons, Captain E Scarf, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein with a cargo of rice.

The steamer Sandhurst 2,768 tons, Captain D Ridding, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

The B I S N Company's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain A J Cole, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf etc, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Queenmoor 2,409 tons, Captain F Helmrich, will sail to-day for Dunkirk and Rotterdam with a general cargo.

MEN OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine Comdr....Leatham.....Royal Navy

IN STREAM.

B I M S Hardinge Lt LeTouche .....R I Marine
B I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack...R I Marine
T M S Hyacinth Capt. A W Heneage M V O ...N Flagship
H M S Fergusa Comdr F G Bird .....30-3 R Navy
Patrick Stewart Comdr W A Tindall ...I G T Steamer

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 7.

Apsalooches.....2426 ..... Standard Oil Co
Alavi .....2324 Hill ..... B & P S N Co
Budrie..... 1613 Buddion ..... H C Jocsub
Beme.....1899 Stockwell ..... Shaw Wallace & Co
Clifton hall.....2532 Jones..... T Morrison & Co
Dunbarmoor.....2331 Barton ..... T Morrison & Co
Fitzpatrick.....2838 Hutchinson.....
Glenlyon.....2654 Fairley .....W & A Graham & Co
Goalpara .....1606 Johnson.....M M & Co
Hild.....719 Salvesen ...Bangkok...F F Campbell & Co
Ipswich .....575 Pigot ...Rangoon ...B & P S N Co
Jerseymoor ..2903 ..... T M & Co
Kt of the Thistle .....4280 Baker ..... K N & Co
Madura.....1278 Chappell..... M M & Co
Netherlee..... 2746 Raukine..... T Morrison & Co
Naderi .....1169 Gray ...Strem.....8-4B & P S N Co
Okara.....3439 Chidley ..... M M & Co
Rio Sado Comdr J D C deSouza.....Port Gunboat
Strathgarry .....2340 Stanhope .....W & A Graham & Co
Shah Jehan.....2566 Webb ..... B & P S N Co
Salsette.....2392 Lewellin ...Aden .....7-4P & O Co
Torrington.....3619 Thurburn..... The Captain
Vadala .....2164 Le Feure ..... M M & Co
Wordsley Hall...2233 Jenkins ..Dunkirk...K Nixon & Co
Wardha.....2352 Honey Wood ..... M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Graham	3288	...Elliott...	M'bar Coast...	8-4	F Muir & Co
C & R Othello	3327	Webster ...	Hull	16-4	F Muir & Co
			Via Karachi		
D & E Poorlmoor	2576	Moffell	Barrow in Furness	8-4	W & A Graham & Co
H Prasad	4	2086	Muhibanour Zanzibar	10-4	A Strandes
K Mayori Maru	2737	...Richards.....	Kobe	8-4	N Y K
N Yola	2345	Purdon ...	Philadelphia		N F T M & Co
O Umzumbi	2188	Mitchell	M'borough	14-4	W & A G & Co
P Fangtarm	3112	Wittenbarg	Hburg via Kobi	10-4	W & A G & Co
Q Firooz	2006	...Watson...	Jeddah	8-4	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Circassia	4315	Osborne	Lpool	16-4 W & A G & Co
2	Sandhurst	2768	Redding...	Rangoon	8-4 M M & Co
3	Q Rubattino	2632	Manciui	Genoa	15-4 Florio & R S N Co
4	Capri	2718	Domenico.....	Hongkong	17-4 Florio and R S N Co
6	Galavale	2141	Scarf	N F	Cory Bros & Co
7	Prags	2388	Gillhuber...	Trieste	16-4 A L S N Co
8	Scalda	3438	Brown ...	Rangoon	13-4 M M & Co
9	Delta	4780	Snow...	Shanghai	14-4 P & O S N Co
13	Persia	4198	Haughton ...	London	10-4 P & O Co
14	Kola	510	Cole	Basreh	8-4 M M & Co
15	Queenmoor	2409	Helmrich ...	Dunkirk	8-4 W & A Graham & Co

H W P D

Mahanadi...547 Ahmed ...Mangalore...9-4 Bo S N Co Ld

H W Y D

Linga.....951 Cutbush.....Karachi.....9-4 ...M M & Co

M W D D

Naseri..... 912 LeMeire.....Zanzibar 18-4 B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
6	Fitzpatrick s ..	Hutchinson...	Calcutta, Mar 27
	Clifton hall s ...	Jones	Blyth, Mar 6
	Rio Sado Port Gun-boat s	de Souza	Panjim, Apl
7	Linga s	Cutbush	Karachi Apl
	Beme s	Stockwell ..	Rangoon Mar 28
	Okara s	Chidley	Rangoon Mar 17
	Galavale s ...	Scarf	Moulmein Mar 24

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Nurani s.....	Clingan	Calcutta
	Kt Errant s.....	Jones	Kobe &c
	Garscube s	Findlay	Akyab

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Firooz Watson for Jeddah via Karachi
" Clan Graham Elliott for Calicut
" Moyore Maru Richards for Kobe &c
" Sandhurst Redding for Rangoon
" Kola Cole for Persian Gulf &c
" Queenmoor Helmrich for Dunkirk &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Beme, for Marmugoa, Karachi and Rangoon.
" Naderi, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Naseri, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Torrington, for Liverpool, &c.
" Jerseymoor, for Barrow in Furness.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Africa, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the 6th instant.

Navigazione Generale Italiana Florio and Rubattino S. S. Company's steamer Ischia from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the 7th instant.

The Chinese Navy Commissioners intend to reorganise the Chinese Navy on British and American models, as they regard them as the strongest Navies in the world. The Government are of opinion that Admiral Long's organisation of the former Chinese Navy was a success and have therefore instructed Chinese Ministers abroad to select and recommend some competent foreign advisers.

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THE PROPIETOR has returned from Nagpore, where he was specially SELECTED from the Presidency to CATER for the Visitors to the G. P. & Berar Exhibition, and has commenced booking, from the 1st instant for the hot weather.

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NOTICE.
MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay, having REMOVED from Edinburgh to 'Elmswood,' 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.
THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1909.

CONVICTS AND COUNCILS.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday Mr. Mackarness asked a more useful question than he intended when he enquired whether the proposed regulations regarding the Indian Councils would disqualify deported persons who had not been convicted. If Mr. Buchanan could have replied that persons convicted of seditious offences would be debarred from election, his answer would have been satisfactory. All he was in a position to say, however, was that "Lord Morley is not yet able to answer the question freely, but the fact that a candidate has been arrested under the Regulation of 1818 will not be prescribed as a definite and permanent disqualification from a seat on a Legislative Council." We may read this reply as signifying, that although it is probable ex-deportees will be eligible, convicted seditionists will not. On the principle of once a sinner always a sinner it is of course justifiable to treat seditionists as undesirables. But so far as a deportee is concerned the conditions are somewhat different, for the Regulation of 1818 applies to other than seditious persons, even to indiscreet ones, and although the latter class are not the best members of Council, there is no legal reason for refusing their nomination by an electoral body. "Whereas reasons of State, embracing the due maintenance of the alliances formed by the British Government with foreign Powers, the preservation of tranquillity in the territories of Native Princes entitled to its protection, and the security of the British dominions from foreign hostility and from internal commotion, occasionally render it necessary to place under personal restraint individuals against whom there may not be sufficient ground to institute any judicial proceedings, or when such proceedings may not be adapted to the nature of the case or may for other reasons be advisable or improper"—and so on, runs the Regulation. If it be desirable to put a man out of the way for a time and deprive his fellow-subjects of his companionship the Regulation may be applied. It is hard on the man, no doubt, but of advantage to his country, that he should be temporarily removed during a crisis, but it does not necessarily follow that he is a permanent danger. He may subsequently render very good service to the State and deportation of itself need not be a lasting disqualification.

Conviction on charges of sedition, of inciting to rebellion and murder should, for the man who persistently preaches open sedition and countenances, encourages and approves the murder of innocent fellow-creatures, under the guise of political agitation, is more deserving of the hangman's rope than the individual who in a moment of frenzy slays his brother. In fact more so, for while the latter can plead provocation and momentary aberration the former cannot. He is a permanent danger to the community, and even if he openly recants, it is fair to assume that he does so, not of serious intent, but with the sole object of securing some immediate advantage. The question put in the Commons has been asked before and precisely the same answer given to it. Lord Morley does not want to commit himself, if by so doing he endangers the passing of an unmutilated Bill, and he does not desire to be misinterpreted as saying that the deportees are really good subjects, after all, and are not really offenders against the law. But if we may attach any value to precedent furnished by Irish representation in Parliament, it is almost safe to conclude that both deportees and convicted sedition-mongers may eventually be admitted to the Councils. Many Irish Nationalists have suffered "martyrdom" as they prefer to call it, to having been imprisoned for breaches of the law. Some of them have been imprisoned more than once, but the laws they broke, in cases, are no longer in force. It would be unfair permanently to exclude men convicted for defiance of measures temporarily enforced for temporary purposes. No one, for example, would dream of excluding the Passive Resister from all future hope of assisting in making the laws of the land, though a Passive Resister may be a crank with a passion for martyrdom.

It is possible that some well-meaning but misguided Government will come to the conclusion that the survival of the Regulation of 1818 is an anachronism, and abolish it once and for all. To do so would be a terrible mistake while the "Indian Nation" remains as it is. It has exercised and, while it remains in force, will exercise a very wholesome effect on fire-brands and mischievously disposed persons, as well as on those who have not sufficient self-control, and it would undoubtedly be well, for some time at least, to keep its victims outside Council Chambers. But if the Councils are really to assist the administration it is necessary that all shades of view of public questions shall be ascertained and expressed, so that the opinions of deportees may be valuable on occasion. Still no harm can be done in permitting them to wait until such time as their resentment shall have abated and their hot blood cooled down, otherwise they, or some of them, could prove of infinitely more danger than good, and the value of the Councils be seriously imperilled. There are of course many publicists who would disqualify for public office or position any man who has been convicted of a single breach of the law, no matter how slight, or of whatever Act or Regulation. But some laws are so complex that the Prime Minister or the Viceroy might transgress them and never realise it until tapped on the shoulder by a policeman. To deprive an offender against some trivial regulation from the fullest rights of citizenship would be absurd. But we would certainly, and emphatically, protest against convicted seditionists being permitted to sit on the Councils. Imprisonment may purge their offences in the eyes of the law, but it does not change their hearts, and the Councils are not yet to be large enough to furnish room for rebels and jail-birds who would not represent the true interests of the people, and would very probably merely make their position a means to a base end. Perhaps Lord Morley, from a tactical point of view, is wise in deferring a direct answer, at the present moment, but we trust advice from this country will lead him to the conclusion that, for some time to come at all events, it is prudent to keep rebels and martyrs outside representative assemblies—though we differentiate between demented deportees and contumacious and callous convicts.

THE KARACHI MUNICIPAL BUDGET. RESIDENTS at Karachi is viewing the budget of the Municipality must feel that if expenses are increasing, at least they are getting value. There is a balance of five and a quarter lakhs and another six lakhs are expected from the Port Trust from the purchase of land for the new import yard, and this will almost equalise the debt of twelve lakhs in existence. Mr. Beaumont, the President, is disappointed at having only a very small saving in the conservancy charges, because more had been expected from the extension of the drainage system; but in reality the small saving does not represent the true value of the extension, for a large part of the total saving under this head was spent in improving undrained areas so that, later on, the expenditure necessary there will be much less. But what must please Karachi more than anything else is the statement that large wateriug carts have been ordered out from Home which will give a spread of twenty-one instead of seven feet. Karachi without its dust will be almost unrecognisable. The water question, too, engages attention on a larger scale, for a loan of eight lakhs for improving the supply is suggested. The pumping capacity at Dumlotte may be taken at some 5,500 gallons per minute, equal to 66 lakhs of gallons per day of, say, 20 hours. But the present conduit between Dumlotte and Malir cannot carry more than 36 lakhs of gallons in 20 hours, so that the pumps cannot be worked to their full capacity until a new conduit is provided. The new conduit is to be 3ft. wide and 2ft. 6in. deep. One of the things desired is a new reservoir. Originally there was only one distributing reservoir, the Temple Reservoir. In 1896 a second reservoir was opened, the Currie Reservoir, approximate capacity 3,181,000 gallons. The gross capacity of both reservoirs is 5,161,000 gallons. It is not, however, possible completely to empty the reservoirs, so that their aggregate practical capacity may be taken as not more than 4,500,000 gallons. As the present daily consumption is some 3,800,000 gallons, the reservoirs hold about 30 hours' supply only. That is to say, if, through any cause, the supply from Malir were stopped, Karachi would be without water in 30 hours, if during this period the supply was at the ordinary rate of consumption. This certainly cannot be looked upon as satisfactory and the recommendation for a reservoir of six million gallons is not by any means too ambitious.

GERMAN SHIPPING LINES. SOME interesting figures are available throwing light on the loss in the working of the Hamburg-Amerika Company which was recently announced. The London director denies that there is a loss and says it is only a matter of good policy on the part of the directors not to declare a dividend in view of the depression everywhere in the past year. The net profits of the Company during that period amounted to £800,000 and after paying interest on debentures there is £650,000 available. All this has gone to the reserve fund. Another reason why no dividend is being paid is to be found in the fact that in one year the liabilities which at the end of 1907 were eight hundred thousand pounds have been reduced by nearly two-thirds. The truth is, however, that the greatest part of the failure of the German line to pay a dividend is due to heavy expenditure in other directions. The company made a great deal of money out of the Russian war, and, in view of the deserved popularity, not merely of one or two vessels of their fleet, but of all the ships in its service, the directors unwisely launched out into various expensive enterprises. For one thing they attempted to start a tourist business to compete with "Cooks;" and they ran trips to the Nile. Neither of these schemes was brilliantly successful. Another costly enterprise was the building in London and elsewhere of palatial branch offices. And a third reason is, of course, that last year was an extremely bad year for emigration traffic from the Continent, so that the German lines were hit more badly than the English lines. The effect of the Cunard leviathans has not yet been felt but it will probably become apparent in the next returns and later there will be the proposed ships of the White Star line which are aimed at surpassing both the Lucania and the Mauretania. Such ships, however, are fitted for the emigrant traffic than the smaller and slower boats and when the Continental emigrant traffic regains its full force the German lines will probably be in a better position than the English, for in Liverpool it is openly doubted whether the Cunard Company will be able to escape following the lead set by the Hamburg-Amerika line.

SOMALILAND. SOMALILAND has been less self-assertive than usual of late, but in the House of Commons, the other evening Colonel Seely, Under Secretary for the Colonies, made an explanation as to the position. We are holding certain posts not a very long way in the interior, but the number of our troops does not exceed eleven hundred, the force having been recently increased by four hundred men. The Mullah has sent many threatening letters and our Commissioner has advised Government that the situation is grave. The light railway which was proposed to be built by the late Government, has not been constructed, as the expense would be justified in the opinion of the present Government, which believes there are now only two courses open—one to fit out a great expedition and pursue the Mullah, whose raids have been accompanied by circumstances of the most frightful brutality, into whatever waterless wastes he might go, building a railway at the same time and endeavouring to re-establish order along the whole eastern border; the other policy is to take such military precautions as are necessary to prevent disaster and to pursue a more cautious and defensive policy—and it is this course which Government intends to pursue. Mr. Balfour warned Government of the danger of carrying out too consistently a defensive policy. To give the friendly tribes the idea that we are the weak power and the Mullah the strong power, would be fatal to them and to us. Still in the present state of finances no Government would be likely to undertake a costly expedition which would bring us no adequate return.

*** TO-MORROW, being Good-Friday, will be observed as a holiday in this office. There will therefore be no issue of the *Bombay Gazette* on Saturday morning. The Overland Summary will be issued as usual in time for the mail.

THE Railway from Trichinopoly to Pamruti, 95 miles, is to be built when funds allow.

THE Bengal Government now propose quartering Punitive Police in five of the villages of the Midnapur District.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer "Dufferin" left Aden yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay on or about the 13th instant.

THE "Gazette of India" issued on the 4th states that the Honourable Major-General C. H. Scott, C.B., R.A., vacated the office of an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General on the 4th of April.

UNDER medical advice, H. E. Lady McCallum and family will proceed to England in June, returning to Ceylon shortly before Christmas. H. E. the Governor of Ceylon will also take three months' leave and will be accompanied to England by his Private Secretary.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway, for the month ending 31st January, amounted to Rs. 9,622, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 2,784. The total earnings from 1st January to 31st January, were Rs. 9,622, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 2,784.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the month ending 31st January, amounted to Rs. 25,824, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 274. The total earnings from 1st January to 31st January, were Rs. 25,824, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 274.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the month ending 31st January, amounted to Rs. 1,56,938, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 49,040. The total earnings from 1st January to 31st January, were Rs. 1,56,938, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 49,040.

THE Committee appointed by the Madras Government to select a site for the new College of Engineering, reports that the land which lies on the upper side of the Kottur tank, between Guindy Park and the Adyar River, measuring about 200 acres, is the most suitable. The Government accept the recommendation of the Committee and direct that very early steps be taken to acquire the land.

THE Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., have appointed a consultation committee of local gentlemen to advise and assist the Management. The committee will be under the chairmanship of Mr. F. C. Rimmington, the managing Director, or Mr. A. D. Cooper, the managing Engineer, and will consist of the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. Shapurji B. Broacha, Sir Sassoon David and Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey.

"A VINDICATION of Warren Hastings," by Mr. G. W. Hastings, is announced by Mr. Henry Frowde. The author's object is to prove that "Warren Hastings, the man who made our Indian Empire and preserved it for the Crown, was wholly innocent of the crimes so often and so grievously laid to his charge." Mr. Hastings brings special qualifications to his task, and he relies mainly on State papers.

A GOVERNMENT Commission, which has inquired into the use of opium in the Straits Settlements, has reported in a manner which is likely to cause considerable surprise in England. "With the exception of those medical practitioners who hold views strongly opposed to opium," the Commissioners say, "the medical witnesses are unanimous in expressing the opinion that opium smoking in moderation is relatively harmless." The Report, which has just been issued, is favourable to opium smoking in moderation, the Commissioners declaring that evils arising from the habit have been greatly exaggerated.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

MASTER AND PUPIL. "THE man who truthfully fills both his ears with the Veda, the pupil shall consider as his father and mother; he must never offend him." And again: "Of him who gives natural birth, and him who gives the knowledge of the Veda, the giver of the Veda is the more venerable father." Here are two out of a considerable number of maxims to be found in the renowned Institutes of Manu on the sanctity of the relations between master and pupil. The *guru* in the Golden Age of India was held in boundless reverence. His person was sacred, his will was law, and perfect obedience was inculcated on his disciples. A life of austere self-discipline and devotion was imposed on them. Serving the *guru* was one of the best means of attaining supreme bliss. If a Brahman took the vow of life-long studentship, and kept it faithfully, he was promised the highest abode after death, and exemption from the travails and miseries of another birth in this world of woe. These sentiments have not lost all their potency in the Hindu society of the present day. In the western world, the relations of master and pupil are chiefly utilitarian; with the Hindus of the old world, they are sacred and spiritual. Although these ideas have suffered a material change among us under the influence of the West, and the vastly different conditions of modern life, it is nevertheless a portent of *Kaliyug*, the Iron Age of the present, that a full-grown, able-bodied Hindu, claiming to be the disciple of the head of a certain 'math' or convent, should sue him for lodging and maintenance in a court of law. He said he had been made his disciple according to the rites of the Hindu Shastras, that the master was under an obligation to feed and educate him, but that he had turned him inconfinently out of the math. In addition to these claims, he asserted his right to the property of his *guru* after death. Apart from its merits, a claim of this nature is shocking to the pious sentiments in which the Hindu is nurtured. But the pupil prosecuted his suit to the bitter end, appealing from the lower court to the higher, and from the higher to the highest. The final dismissal of the suit is satisfactory to our feelings, and I hope this case will remain singular, for all time, in the annals of law. If it were held that in India the *guru* was bound ordinarily to feed and clothe his pupils for life, he will have no lack of disciples. But the Shastras have, on the contrary enjoined strict injunctions as to the daily service the pupil must render to his master, who, in fact, is his temporal and spiritual lord, and he is threatened with terrible punishments if he is guilty of any dereliction of duty or act of contumacy. It is decreed that if he were to censure his teacher, though justly, he will become, in his next birth, an ass. Manu would have prescribed far more terrible punishment for the man who impiously dragged his *guru* before a secular tribunal. But that was a possibility which could not be contemplated by the great law-giver.

CASTE DESPOTISM. The Maharaja Gaekwar's letter to the Jains, in which he deplored the prejudices and superstitions associated with the caste system has, I believe, struck a responsive note in all thinking Indians. The tendency is decidedly towards an abatement of these evils and therefore when a retrograde move is taken by any caste, in defiance of the spirit of the age, it comes on us with a shock of surprise. It is reported that the elders of the Prashnora Nagar Brahmans lately met in council, passed some stringent resolutions against such members of their caste as go to Europe. They have not only decreed that these men should be excommunicated, but have also ruled that should they attend any social gatherings, their caste fellows shall have nothing to do with them. The sin of crossing the waters is considered so heinous by these judges that it can never be expiated, not even by undergoing penance at the sacred shrines of Nasik. They have, however, relented somewhat in the case of the widow and children of the proscribed party, by allowing them an opportunity to re-enter the fold on their performing the prescribed expiatory rites. On the other hand, the Dasa Nagar Banya caste has set an example, which I should like to see more generally followed. It has passed an unanimous resolution in favour of widow remarriage.

AN ORDINANCE AGAINST LIQUOR. A most notable reform has emanated from the lowest of the low. The Panch of the Bhangis of Kheda has proscribed liquor by issuing a terrible ordinance. They have ruled that if any member of this community be found drinking, he will be fined one pie for each offence, and his wife will be ordered to strike him five times with a shoe in the presence of the Panch. The offender will certainly not mind the nominal trifle of a fine, but the supplementary punishment will, no doubt, strike terror in his heart. Among Indians it is an overwhelming disgrace to be beaten with a shoe. The foot-wear is the meanest of inanimate things, whose very touch is pollution. Being so regarded, it is the approved form of punishment with Panchayets. The physical pain may be nothing, but the moral degradation is unbearable. I suppose that the man who shied a shoe at the Congress leaders in Surat was probably moved by these considerations to use it in preference to a stone or brick-bat. But to be beaten with a shoe by one's own wife! The very idea is appalling. In the social economy of the untutored Indian the woman is immeasurably below the male in every particular, and as for the wife, her husband is her lord and master. No humiliation can be worse, no degradation greater, than to be thus punished by the wife. In such a case, who will answer for the consequences to her? Although the poor creature may act as a most unwilling instrument in carrrying out the will of the Panch, she may have to suffer afterwards from the unmerited wrath of her avenging lord. I am afraid the Bhangis will have to revise their judgment.

MR. GOKHLE AT THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. If I were a politician, I should like to follow my leader, Mr. Gokhle. Not that I agree with him in every particular, or that I should slavishly adopt all his opinions; but I can accept him generally as a safe guide. The safety lies in his own common-sense and his being the accredited representative of Bombay political leaders. Take his recent speech at the Supreme Legislative Council. It is a singularly meritorious performance, marked by sterling sense and sobriety. It shows that he is not an Indian of common clay. It stamps him as a man who has a clear grasp of the situation, who can take a broad and comprehensive, and, therefore, a truly liberal view of things who can make allowances for the overwhelming difficulties which are inseparable from the complex problems of government, and who understands the value and the necessity of conciliation and compromise in politics. Thus moved by right feeling and right understanding, he is warm and generous in his appreciation of the reforms, as well as of Lord Morley and Lord Minto whose cordial co-operation has made them possible. I, for one, expect a great deal from them. One of their most valuable results, to my mind, will be that they will bring the rulers and the ruled closer together, and will foster the growth of an identity of interests. They will strengthen the constitutional party, and that party, I believe, will loyally stand by the Government as its most powerful support. Government had hitherto been regarded as something distinct and apart from the people, with scarcely any interest in common with them, and moved by this feeling, the popular representatives constituted themselves everywhere as a sort of His Majesty's permanent Opposition. If this feeling will not be materially changed, when the reforms are set going, the fault will not be of the rulers. The scheme is not endangered so much by its alien antagonists, as it is by an exhibition of race jealousy and class selfishness and aggrandisement. We have to witness at present the humiliating spectacle of Mahomedans pulling one way and Hindus pulling another. Along with some legitimate demands, the Musalmans have set up some absurd pretensions; while the Hindus, especially on the Bengal side, favour a scheme which, under the pretext of affecting a national union, would secure for themselves an overwhelming predominance in the councils of the State. The Bengalees have issued a manifesto, in which they seek to make out that the formation of separate electorates for Mahomedan representation will be a means of sowing strife and discord between the two great races of India, who are now living together in peace and amity; and that, as promoting differences and disunion, the reforms "will render the growth of a politically united Indian people impossible even in the distant future." I should not be surprised if some of these protestants, always eying the actions of Government with suspicion and distrust, imagine that the reforms are intended to serve a dark and sinister purpose, namely, a perpetual partition of India, far worse, and incalculably more mischievous, than the partition of Bengal.

ADVICE TO MINORITIES. To these disputants Mr. Gokhle has given sound advice in his speech. He discards the fiction that Hindus and Musalmans love one another as dear neighbours, or that they consider their interests as identical, and he affirms the justice of separate electorates for the adequate representation of important minorities. Both sides will do well to lay these words of his to heart: "The aim is not to secure a scientific accuracy of method, but to obtain substantial, just and satisfactory results. Let it be remembered that a member more or less for the Hindus or the Mahomedans does not really much matter. The existence of the Government is not to depend on the votes of non-official members, neither are its members to be drawn from those who are in a majority in the Councils." Mr. Gokhle has also given a clear and faithful summary of the reforms in a brief article in the *Contemporary Review*. I have come across one casual observation in his contribution, to which I take exception: "Even when the scheme is fully carried out, it will have to be supplemented by other measures before the task of pacification is completed. But the time to speak of those measures will be when these reforms are put out of the way." It is much too soon to talk of other measures, or to hint that the present instalment, liberal beyond the expectation of Indians themselves, is not sufficient for complete satisfaction. Let us rest on our oars. Let us not be perturbed by a chronic state of agitation. Our political work will, of course, go on,—there is no finality in politics,—but whatever it is, we should abstain for a long time from urging other demands. Let us work the remodelled institutions of our country, to the best of our power, and first prove ourselves worthy of them.

DION.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

Fort Field officer Lieutenant A. D. Connor, 116th Mahrattas; next for duty Lieutenant H. W. Young, 116th Mahrattas; Colaba Field Officer Captain H. B. Maine, R.G.A.; next for duty Major H. L. Beynon, R.G.A.

Privilege leave of absence is granted to:—Lieut.-Colonel H. S. Hazelgrove, 109th Infantry, from the 21st April to the 21st May, 1909.

Leave of absence out of India is granted to Captain and Pay-master J. P. Watson, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, from the 18th April to the 7th November.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 7.

The retirement has been approved of Colonel H. H. Barnet, Royal Engineers, with effect from last month.

Captain the Hon. B. V. Russell has been appointed to "G" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.

Lieutenant Bennett, No. 7 Mountain Battery, has embarked for duty in India.

Major Evatt, 1st-5th Gurkhas, retires from the 6th proximo.

Brigadier-General Brunker, Inspector of Artillery, Southern Army, has leave for four months.

Major-General Sir J. Wolf Murray is promoted to Lieutenant-General.

Major-General Payne, Commanding the Nowshera Brigade, officiates in Command of the Peshawar Division, when Sir James Willcocks proceeds on leave next month.

The following Medical Officers are appointed Specialists in their respective subjects:—

Major F. E. Gunter (Lucknow Division), Captains J. G. Gill (Peshawar), and H. M. Nichols (Poona), and Lieutenants T. T. S. Robinson (Mhow), T. B. Moriarty (Lucknow), and R. S. Smith (Lahore),

Colonel C. V. F. Townsend, A. A. G., is ordered to South Africa, to take the Command of the Orange River Colony district, on promotion to Brigade Commander.

General Kenyon Slaney acts in command of the Secunderabad Division, vice Wolf-Murray.

Colonel Paul officiates for General Woon in the Sirhind Brigade.

Colonel Young officiates for General Barker in the Jhansi Brigade.

Colonel Nicholls, 55th Rifles, officiates as Assistant Adjutant-General, 1st Division, vice Col

THE NEW COUNCILS.

POSITION OF DEPORTEES.

An Unnecessary Enquiry.

NO DEFINITE DISQUALIFICATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 6.

Mr. Mackarness asked whether the proposed regulations would disqualify deported persons who had not been convicted.

Mr. Buchanan replied: "Lord Morley is not yet able to answer the question fully, but the fact that a candidate has been arrested under the Regulation of 1818 will not be prescribed as a definite and permanent disqualification from a seat on the Legislative Council."

THE BALKAN CONFERENCE

Montenegro's Sovereign Rights.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Sir Edward Grey said: "I cannot yet say whether there will be a Conference on the Balkans. I hope that the various agreements involving alterations of the Treaty of Berlin will soon be assented to by the Powers."

LONDON, APRIL 7.

Montenegro has acquiesced in the decision of the Powers, with regard to Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the sovereign rights of Montenegro.

THE PROGRESS OF CEYLON.

Railway Extension Necessary.

THE INDO-CEYLON CONNECTION.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

Sir West Ridgway presided at the meeting of the Society of Arts, this afternoon, when Mr. John Ferguson lectured on the industrial progress of Ceylon. He advocated a vigorous railway policy and urged the Colonial Office to withdraw its reserve proposal of two million rupees and to invest the money in the extension to Pattalam. He emphasized the advantages of a railway between India and Ceylon in promoting passing traffic from Colombo and the influx of health-seekers to Newara Elliya. He predicted that the Empire would eventually supply the world's rubber.

MR. ROOSEVELT AT MESSINA.

Reception by the King of Italy.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

Mr. Roosevelt has arrived at Messina. He was received by the King and Queen of Italy who are re-visiting the town.

THE COLONIES AND THE NAVY.

Conference Welcomed.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

Mr. Asquith, speaking in the House of Commons, this afternoon, said: "If any of the Colonies express a desire for a Conference on the naval defence of the Empire, they will receive immediate and respectful consideration, but we will not take the initiative."

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD AND PARLIAMENT.

Nineteen Invitations.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

Lord Charles Beresford has been invited to stand as candidate in nineteen constituencies.

SLAVERY IN ZANZIBAR.

East African System Adopted.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey, in reply to Mr. J. W. Wilson, said that a decree had been drafted introducing the East African system with regard to slavery into Zanzibar and Pemba. He hoped that the decree would shortly be issued.

COTTON CONCILIATION BOARD.

Sir E Clarke Appointed Chairman.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

Sir Elward Clarke has been appointed Chairman in any future Conciliation Conferences between cotton employers and operatives at Manchester.

ARMY ANNUAL BILL.

Third Reading Adopted.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The Commons after an all-night sitting have passed the third reading of the Army Annual Bill by 87 votes to 7.

ASSASSINATION AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Editor Murdered.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 7.

A telegram from Constantinople reports that Hassan Fehz, Chief Editor of the Liberal organ "Serbesti," was proceeding to office at midnight accompanied by a Government official named Shakir Bey, when he was assassinated and Shakir Bey wounded. The author of the outrage has not been discovered. The "Serbesti" was pronouncedly hostile to the Committee of Union and Progress.

THE AUSTRIAN NAVY.

Three "Dreadnoughts" to be Constructed.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

Fresh impetus has been given to the naval controversy by the announcement in Berlin that Austria-Hungary has decided to lay down immediately three "Dreadnoughts."

NEW TURKISH AMBASSADOR.

Tewfik Pasha Appointed.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

Tewfik Pasha has been appointed Ambassador to London.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

British Protest.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

It is announced that Sir John Jordan has made a strong protest to the Wai-wu-pu against the conclusion of the loan with Germany for the Canton-Hankau Railway before the lowest tender has been submitted to Britain, in accordance with the engagement of 1905.

THE SITUATION IN TABRIZ.

British Warning.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

Sir Edward Grey announced that the British Minister at Teheran has been requested to repeat his warnings to the Shah that Great Britain will hold Persia responsible for any damage done to British subjects or property at Tabriz.

ALLEGED SEDITION.

Prosecution of Vakils.

APPLICATION DISMISSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 7.

To-day at the Madras High Court, the Chief Justice, on behalf of the Full Bench, which also included Justices Benson, Miller and Sankaran Nair, delivered judgment in the application made by the Public Prosecutor on behalf of Government that A. G. Ganapathi Sastri and T. V. Krishnasawmy Iyer, two first grade pleaders of Tinnevelly, might be suspended or dismissed under the provisions of Section 13 of the Legal Practitioners Act. The application was dismissed.

SEDITION IN KARUR.

Conviction Confirmed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 7.

In the Karur sedition case, which was referred to a Bench on account of the dissenting judgment of Mr. Justice Benson and Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair, Mr. Justice Wallis delivered judgment dismissing the appeal and confirming the conviction, but reducing the sentence to one of rigorous imprisonment for three years.

RECENT MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Unsuccessful Candidate's Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 7.

An application was made on behalf of Mr. Ashgar Ali, Barrister, to substitute his name as elected Commissioner for Ward 14 in place of Aga Mahomed Musa, who has not paid his Municipal rates for the past nine years, was rejected by Mr. Justice Stephen.

DARK CALCUTTA.

Lighting up the Maidan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 7.

The Bengal Government have sanctioned a search-light on the top of the Ochterlony monument for lighting the Maidan, where recently two brutal murders were committed.

WEATHER IN INDIA.

Driest March on Record.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 7.

The report on the weather throughout India last month, to-day issued, by the Meteorological Department shows that the country has just had the driest March on record (March 1898 alone excepted). Such limited information as is available also shows that the weather was as dry in Persia as in Upper India.

THE MADRAS COUNCIL.

Planting Member's Remarks.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 7.

The Hon'ble Mr. Abbott, planting member, in the course of yesterday's budget debate in the Madras Council, assured His Excellency the approval of the community he represented and of the steps taken to suppress sedition and relied on their being used. He thanked the Government for provision for roads in the planting districts and for sanctioning of the bridge in the Madura District. Referring to quinine manufacture, he hoped Government would prepare to meet the increased consumption probable in future years by giving notice of their probable requirements for a series of years, also the price they were prepared to pay. He condemned buying Java bark in Amsterdam resulting in a loss of land revenue and loss to the coolies of employment. Mr. Abbott next enquired the position regarding the education of the cooly children and expressed the opinion that free education in India would mean educating the children of the people who can afford to pay for it at the expense of those classes who are so poor that they could not accept free education if it were brought to their doors.

Concluding the Budget debate yesterday, the Governor animadverted severely on Mr. Kesava Pillai's sweeping condemnation of the whole system of Jail administration. He said:—"Jail management is one branch of the administration on which we as Government have no cause to be ashamed." The Governor having quoted several passages from Mr. Kesava Pillai's indictment, said: "I venture to assert any reasonable fair-minded man who reads the reports for 1906 and 1907, two years in which Colonel Macnamara has been Inspector-General here, any person who not only studies facts which are there brought to light, but really appreciates the spirit in which these reports have been writtten, I think will allow that men who are responsible for carrying out the administration of the jails which has been so severely criticised by my Hon'ble friend are doing their duty not only to Government loyally and faithfully, not only maintaining discipline as they ought to do, but they are, I believe, with the utmost care and solicitude doing their best for men who are committed to their control.

AUSTRALIAN VAGRANTS.

Two Old Burglars.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 7.

Two Australians, Stertis and Willis, have been arrested here as vagrants. The former has four Australian convictions for burglary and the latter one. They arrived in India two months ago and have been unemployed since.

MONDAY'S BOMB OUTRAGE.

Mahomedan Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 7.

A Mahomedan, Shaik Haroo, was arrested in connection with Monday night's bomb outrage; but as there was no incriminating evidence against him, his release on bail for Rs. 500 was ordered. As he could not find bail, he is still in custody.

A third class carriage which formed part of 58 down local train on the Eastern Bengal State Railway on Monday night has been found to be clearly marked with signs of an explosion and confirms the conclusion that the bomb was thrown from that train.

ALIPORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

Accused Released on Bail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 7.

Mohini Mohan Mozumdar, who is charged with conspiracy and an attempt to wage war against the King in a conspiracy, was ordered to be released by the District Magistrate of Alipore, on his signing a bail bond for Rs. 200. The Police could offer no evidence against him.

THE ARMS ACT.

Licenses for Soldiers on Leave.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 7.

The local Government has recommended that soldiers and reservists on leave should be required to obtain licenses for the possession of arms and ammunition in the usual way from the magistrate of the district in which they reside.

TINNEVELLY RIOTS CASE.

Appeal Heard.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 7.

The appeals of Loganatha Aiyar, Sankaranarayana Pillai, Ramalinga Pillai and Kanago Sabapathy Pillai, against their convictions in the Tinnevelly riots case, came up yesterday before Mr. Justice Munro in the High Court. Having heard the arguments in the case of the first mentioned, his Lordship reserved judgment. The other cases were then proceeded with.

BOLARUM SEPOY MURDER CASE.

Accused Sentenced to Death.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, APRIL 7.

Judgment was delivered in the Bolarum Sepoy murder case, the Crown vs. Khoobchand Rai, 97th Infantry, for the murder of two of his comrades and attempt to murder another. Accused was found guilty of the two charges and sentenced to the extreme penalty of the law.

The accused is a middle-aged, well set up man, and received the sentence and left the dock unmoved. Mr. Abdul Rahim, B.A., B.L., for the defence, informed the Court that the accused intends to appeal.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

PAN-SLAVISM AND THE WAR PERIL FINANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, MARCH 18.

The dangerous turn taken by the Balkan Question, more especially the provocative attitude adopted by Servia, is providing the Cabinets of the Great European Powers with a hard and troublesome task, and is supplying the friends for Peace throughout the world with plenty of food for reflection, as to the reasons and causes of this lasting menace of the world's peace. The situation would be simple enough, were Servia alone concerned. Servia is too weak to hope to be able to secure for itself, by force of arms, a compensation to which it has not the shadow of a legal right. Austro-Hungary long since announced its willingness to enter into negotiations with Servia, concerning the economic concessions it is prepared to offer the latter. Carried away by fit of insane Jingoism, Servia has hitherto rejected all such overtures. The whole situation, when viewed alone, seems quite unintelligible. It only becomes clear when account is taken of the part Russian diplomacy is playing. The key to Servia's attitude in general, and especially to the subterfuges of her present policy, is to be found in Pan-Slavism. It would be wrong to suppose that the whole Russian Nation is given over to Pan-Slavism. The peasant classes, forming the great masses of the nation, know nothing of it. They have cares enough of their own, without worrying about Servia's claims for compensation. The intelligent middle-classes, also, are too interested in matters of home policy, and are too much occupied with more urgent and important political tasks to be able to give much heed to Pan-Slavistic ideals. This question only interests small and unimportant circles whose voices travel farther then they should and whose influence, in many cases, is greater than it should be. It was in these circles, keeping as they do in close touch with their fellow-Slavs in other countries that this idea first saw the light, viz; that it is the task of Russian policy to take all Slavs under her protection, and if necessary, as the leading Slavonic power, to see that they suffer no injury. The Russian Government, which has never been over modest in pretentions, has made this policy its own. Pan-Slavistic agitators loudly assured the Servians that in the event of a war with Austro-Hungary, the great Sister-Nation in the North would never abandon them to their fate. Hence Servia's obstinacy. Even though Russia be the greatest of the Slavonic nations, neither history, nor her internal strength, nor the state of affairs in Europe give her the right to constitute herself the natural protector of all the Slavs. The Dual-Empire is half a Slav state too, and cannot acknowledge the justice of these Pan-Slavonic pretensions; to do so would be to sign its own death warrant. All the crooked ways of Iswolski's policy, both in Bulgaria and Servia, his treatment of the Bulgarian Compensation Question, as well as the Austro-Servian impasse, have the one aim, viz: to make Russia appear as the protector of Bulgaria and Servia. Were not Russia there to prefer this claim, Austro-Hungary would long since have come to terms with Servia, and most probably Bulgaria would also have made a direct arrangement with Turkey. The difficulty lies in the fact that Iswolski, in order to gain the support of the Pan-Slavists in Russia has decided to place himself, at an cost, between Vienna and Belgrade, and to prevent all direct interchange of opinions. It is precisely this attitude that Austria cannot tolerate. The real cause of the war peril is to be found in the pretensions of the Pan-Slavists, which are out of all proportion to the fighting strength at their back. Russia which as all the world knows is not in a position to enter in a war, is raising her voice on high. Should war ensue, the public opinion of civilised Europe will know that the blame rests on the upholders of these chauvinistic pretensions.

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION.

The business reports of the 6 principal banking firms, which have just appeared simultaneously, throw an interesting light on the present development of economic life in all civilised countries. The general impression is that, after the enormeus import of gold and export of goods taking place in the United States during the last three months of 1907 reconvalescence is slowly, and after several small relapses, drawing to a close. This recovery is satistically shown by the fact that on all sides the necessary balance between the demand for and the supply of capital has been struck, or is in course of being found. It is true that the result of the economic crisis recently weathered, the inadequate activity of industry in the great countries has not been overcome; but the favourable harvests, the low rate of interest, and the flourishing state of the building trade, afford every prospect of a boom for all sound undertakings, supported by the vast amounts of capital available thus producing an increase of trade in keeping with the growing population. It is more especially in the United States that this increasing economic progress is clearly shown by figures. The loss in stocks, which the prices quoted on the New York Stock Exchange showed to have reached the enormous sum of 5 milliards of dollars, has been once more made good; but complaints as to lack of enterprise, slackness of work in the leading industries, and railway-freight vans lying idle, show that we have only just recently weathered the slump. The restoration of normal conditions urgently requires that the political clouds overhanging the Balkan horizon should be immediately dispelled, and that the legal enactments, by which the Parliaments of Europe and America seek to ameliorate the difficulties of the present economic situation, should be carried through as rapidly as possible. Both time and a period of calm are necessary for the further consolidation of the financial status, more especially in the United States.

In view of the fluctuating debates on the financial reforms suggested in the German Empire, the carefully weighed report of the German Bank is of special interest: "The decreased rate of interest, the activity of the German capital market the increase of gold reserves in the Imperial bank, together with the figures in trade statistics, all point to the fact that German industry and trade are on a sound basis. It is true that in foreign countries Germany's economic condition is assiduously described as being overcast, and the unsettled state of financial matters, both in the Empire and in Prussia, give this dissemination only too often the appearance of being justified. In return, it must be pointed out that the imposing of a few taxes, such as are already in existence in all other European countries, will bring German finances permanently into order. German finances have also to supply a sum of more than 800 million marks annually for social requirements, such as the assurance of the poorer classes against illness, accident, invalidism and old age; a sum equalling and certainly not less than the total expenditure for the army."

The dividends proposed by the banks are the same as in the previous year, varying from 6 to 12 per cent. The Dresdner Bank alone showed a rise from 7 to 7 1/2 per cent. The improvement shows itself generally speaking in increased reserves and greater fluidity. The different accounts show retrogression in the receipts derived from interests but an improvement in the stock markets, more especially in S. African mining script. The general advance in the number of clients and in the regular banking business, the increasing emission business, and the continued favourable tendencies in the stock market are of good promise for the new year.

A decline has to be noted in the banking concentration movement, in so far as the community of interests between the Dresdner Bank and the A. Schaaffhausen Banking Union, founded in 1904, has now been dissolved. On this occasion the Dresdner Bank has had to pay the A. Schaaffhausen Bank Union M. 400,000 as its share of the profits. During the whole period of the pooling of the profits, the sums handed over have about equalised one another, so that neither of the two banking concerns appears to have reaped an undue advantage. From among the foreign undertaking called to life by the initiative of the great German Banks, the Disconto-Gesellschaft describes the development of the Otavi-Gesellschaft as "extraordinarily satisfactory"; the German Bank calls attention to the fact that the Macedonian Railway Company was able for the first time, last year to do without the customary contribution guaranteed by the State. The new branch of the German Bank in Constantinople is to be opened in the course of this year.

The whole picture presented by these 6 business reports decidedly increases our confidence in the future.

L. ASCH.

FIRE IN MILL GODOWNS.

Destruction of Hemp and Cotton.

AT 1-30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in a shed in the compound of the Akbar Mill, at the foot of the Carnac Bridge. The shed was used by one Heerji Govindji for the storage of hemp. Rustomji Hormusji, engineer of the mill, who resides on the premises, informed the Fire Brigade and, before their arrival, set the mill's fire appliances to work with the assistance available on the spot. The mill fire appliances could not cope with the fire and the flames spread to the adjoining godown which was also rented by Heerji. Hemp was stored on the ground floor, while the first floor of the building was rented by Messrs. Woolf and Company who had stored cotton there. The flames continued to spread and three more godowns rapidly caught fire. These three belonged to Gokuldas Madhowji, Heerji Oomersey and Jafferbhoy Kanji. The first two had stored hemp while the third had stored gunny bags. Later the fire engines from the Fort, Baboola Tank, Byculla, Gowalia Tank, Colaba and Chinchpooly stations arrived on the scene. The new motor engine was also on the spot and worked with the other engines under the direction of Mr. Nicol, head of the Fire Brigade. Mr. R. M. Phillips, the acting Commissioner of Police, was present and rendered valuable assistance. The Salvage Corps under Mr Allen and Mr. Scully with their men did their best in saving the property.

The damage sustained by the various parties is estimated as follows: Heerji Govindji has suffered a loss to the extent of Rs. 50,000, which is covered by insurance. Gokuldas Madhowji suffered to the extent of Rs. 15,000, which is also covered by insurance. Jafferbhoy Kanji's loss is estimated at Rs. 5,000. The damage sustained by the Akbar Manufacturing Company is estimated at Rs. 45,000. The loss suffered by Messrs. Woolf and Company and Heerji Oomersey is not known. The total amount of loss is roughly estimated at Rs. 1,25,000.

The fire was brought under control at 4-30 a. m. the motor engine working much more effectively than the ordinary steam-engines. The cause of the fire is not known.

THE FANCY FETE.

A Successful Concert.

THE attractive programme of music that was arranged for last evening drew a large number of visitors to the Grand Fancy Fete on the Oval in aid of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Parsee General Hospital. A concert was given by a number of Parsee ladies, when an interesting programme of vocal and instrumental music was gone through. The first item on the programme was a piano solo, "La Serenata," by Miss P. A. Wadia, which was followed by a piano duet by Miss S. Moogaseth and Miss H. Moogaseth. Miss D. R. Dady then sang two songs in English, and Miss P. G. Padamji one in Hindustani. The concert concluded with a recitation, "He Tried to Tell his Wife," from Miss M. B. Petit.

An attractive programme of music has also been arranged for this evening, when three massed bands, namely those of the 1st Gloucester Regiment, the 110th Maharatta Light Infantry and the 123rd Outram's Rifles, comprising 260 performers, will play the following selection:—

March	Marching Through Georgia...Godfrey A. F. Hawkes.
Waltz	The Merry widow ...Lehar M. Fredilis.
Reminiscences of Scotland	...Godfrey A. F. Hawkes.
Oriental Scene	A Dervish Chorus ...Sebek M. Fredilis.
Discriptive Gavotte	Wedding Bells ...Rimmer
Grand Selection	Miss Hook of Holland ...Rubens M. Fredilis.
Grand Military Torch Light Tattoo	...Rogan M. Fredilis.
Post Horn	Galop ...Keening

There will be a torch-light tattoo, and selections by bugles, and drums and fifes, followed by a military display.

"THE CRUCIFIXION."

A LARGE congregation assembled in the Bombay Cathedral last evening to hear an impressive performance of "The Crucifixion" given by the Cathedral Choir under the able direction of Mr. Edgar Faulkner. For the occasion the Choir was specially augmented to 50 voices and Stainer's Oratorio was sung almost in its entirety. The part of the Redeemer was very reverently and sympathetically taken by Mr. N. Medley and the tenor part was admirably rendered by Mr. G. E. Thomas. The quartette, "God so Loved the World," was beautifully sung by Miss Clara Proctor, Miss Nancy Shepherd, Mr. G. E. Thomas and Mr. E. Gellett, while not least should be mentioned the excellent accompaniment given by Mr. Clement Robinson at the organ. A collection was made for the funds of the Cathedral Improvement Scheme.

GOOD-FRIDAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In protesting against Cinematograph Exhibitions on Good Friday, I am sure I am voicing the opinion of the Christian public in general, and hope the Commissioner of Police will put his foot down this year in prohibiting the desecration of a day set apart for prayer and rest from servile work. As it is, I am told that the privilege of holding shows on all Sundays throughout the year is more than that allowed in other cities.—Yours &c.,

L. F. G.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association was held last evening in the Association's Rooms, Graham's Buildings, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currumbhoy Ibrahim occupying the chair. The following members were also present:—

Mr. Mamohandas Ramjee, (New Kaisar-i-Hind Mills); Mr. Bomonjee D. Petit, (Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld); Messrs. N. N. Wadia and G. Ashby, (Textile Manufacturing Co., Ld); Mr. D. E. Wacha (Morarjee Gokuldas Mills and Sholapore Mfg. Co. Ld.) Messrs. J. A. Wadia, M. M. Fachir and Rahimbhoy Currimbhoy (Currimbhoy Mills, Crescent Mills and Fazulbhoy Mills); Messrs. H. E. C. Procter and H. W. Gawthorn (Kohinoor Mills); Messrs. Dwarkadas Dharamsey and Tricumdas Dwarkadass, (Lukhmidas Mills and Tricumdas Mills); Mr. P. J. F. Bradbury, (Colaba Land and Mills Co., Ld.); Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy (Nicol Mills); Mr. J. B. Petit, (Emperor Edward Mills; (Godavri Spinning and Pressing Co. Ld.); Mr. H. R. Greaves, (Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co.); Mr. Cursetjee Wadia, (Indo-China Mills); Mr. J. K. Parulker, (Jivraj Balloo Mills); Messrs. J. Black and C. Hogg, (Gokak Water Power Mills and Southern Mahratha Mills); Mr. Hajee Esoof Hajee Esmail, (Elphinstone Mills Ld); Mr. B. Leslie-Rogers the Secretary. and Mr. R. E. Gregor-Pearse, Assistant Secretary of the Association.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The chairman in opening the proceedings said:—

Gentlemen,—Before proceeding with the business of this meeting, it is my painful duty to refer to the sad losses sustained by His Excellency Sir George Clarke during the last three months. It was only the other day that the Presidency was mourning the death of the late Lady Clarke, and now the public are condoling with His Excellency in his terrible bereavement by the most cruel death of Miss Clarke, a most popular and gifted lady, who has been cut off in the prime of life under such tragic circumstances. This double calamity has overwhelmed His Excellency the Governor with the profoundest grief and sorrow and cast a gloom over the whole of this Presidency. Every one feels the loss as a personal one and our deepest sympathies are extended to the sorrow-stricken Governor in the dark hour of the dreadful affliction. Let us pray that the Almighty God may in His infinite wisdom grant strength and courage to Sir George Clarke to bear the irreparable losses with fortitude.

I will now proceed with the business of the meeting and in moving the adoption of the Report, I will, as it is customary for the gentleman in this chair, make some observations regarding some of the most salient aspects of our industry and compare the present position with the past. Last year we were all deploring our fallen trade with China owing to the causes with which we are now all familiar, but as I then pointed out in my speech, it was only a passing phase of a period of depression. The home market, which should be our mainstay was then in a prosperous condition, but this year it is suffering, I believe, from a temporary eclipse; but I am sure that if the next rain proves to be satisfactory, it is bound to recover with exceptional rapidity. The absence of marriages among Hindus, the failure of crops in several districts, which reduced the buying power of country folks, the prevalence of malaria in India, the high prices of food-stuffs, and the increased production, are the immediate factors which have contributed to the present difficulty, but beyond that it is natural that our staple industry should share the general depression, which is now going on all the world over.

THE CHINA TRADE.

Our shipment of yarn to China, during the year under review, shows an increase of 29,772 bales or 7·22 per cent. more than the previous year, then there was a large stock carried forward from the previous unsold balance in China.

The following table will show our position during the years 1906-07 and 1907-08 as regards the consumption of Indian yarn in China proving that even in bad times China consumed nearly 500,000 bales:—

Stock, Dec. 1905	195,000	Stock, Dec. 1906	310,000
Shipment, 1906	596,000	Shipment, 1907	412,127
	791,000		722,000
Stock on 31st Dec.	310,000	Stock on 31st Dec.	121,000
Consumption	481,000	Consumption	601,000
Stock, Dec. 1907			121 000
Shipment, 1908			441,000
			562,000
Stock on 31st Dec.			57,000
Consumption			505,000

This shows that over and above our figures of export last year, China consumed nearly 60,000 more bales brought forward from the previous account. It will be seen from the figures that this year there is scope for a shipment of more than fifty thousand bales than the last year and even then the supply is likely to fall short of consumption, because advices from the North, and more particularly Newchang, which is one of the largest centres of our yarn consumption, are very satisfactory. It is stated that the crops in the neighbouring provinces are the best known for 40 years. Already shipments of goods and yarn are being made via Dalny, and preparations are being made for further supplies to be sent up when the season is properly opened. Besides yarn, we have shipped cloth to China to the extent of 3,245,175 yards, i.e., 2,892,083 yards or 819·07 per cent. more than in the year 1907. These are clear indications of the revival of our trade with China. The prospects for the immediate future are still brighter. There is a bumper crop of rice, which is exceptionally good. New markets have been opened up owing to the extension of Railway facilities in China. The opium dens are being gradually reduced and the saving effected by the reduction of opium traffic must increase the buying power of Chinamen, and I am sure, that our China trade during the present year will be on a more extensive scale than during the last year, and although owing to the shortness of the cotton crop and consequent high prices ruling at present and the fall in silver the margin of profits has almost disappeared, there is reason to hope that China will correspondingly respond and yarn will be quoted at still higher prices there in the near future. Much has been said on previous occasions about our rivals in China. We have to reckon the competition of Japan on the one hand and China's own productions on the other. There is no doubt that we shall have to maintain a vigorous fight in order to retain a profitable market for our goods in China. By co-operative production the revival of the system of the trade guilds, and the intimate study of the market, Japan has secured advantages over us and in order to win back those advantages, India will have to make a sustained and systematic effort. It is true that our Committee last year made enquiries and ascertained that no bounties or subsidies were granted by the Japanese Government to foster Japanese trade, but it is an undisputed fact that the Japanese are trying their best by hook or crook, to monopolise the China market and they have introduced a gambling element by a prize coupon system in Japan. The Japan Cotton Spinners' Association are also giving bounties to push Japanese goods in China. Our Government is unable to do anything in the matter since it is ascertained that these bounties were given by the Japanese Spinners' Association and not by the Government. Then China's own awakening will have to be faced sooner or later. But the most disturbing factor is the fluctuating exchange which is a standing menace to our trade with China. Unless a gold standard is introduced in China, of which there are no immediate prospects, our trade will be at the mercy of the mercurial tendency of the exchange. The adoption of the gold standard should be preceded by regular silver coinage. A era has commenced in China—extension of Railways, development of industries—are seriously taken into hand. This will require foreign capital, and China will have to borrow largely, and this clearly points to the necessity of the introduction of the gold standard in China sooner or later. At present, China is contemplating the introduction of a regular silver coinage on a larger scale and let us hope that she will do so in the near future.

I now come to the more important branch of our industry, viz, the weaving. Recently there has been a rapid and marvellous extension of spindles and looms all over the world and Lancashire alone has increased its productive capacity by 25 per cent. during the boom years of 1905-06. The following figures will give an idea of the expansion which has recently taken place in the Lancashire cotton trade.

In 1903, there were 44 000,000 spindles in England to-day the figure has risen to 54,000,000 spindles. The weaving looms extensions during the last few years amount to about 120,000 looms. In 1903, the total number of looms was 647,000 and to-day the number stands at 760,000. This has resulted in

OVER-PRODUCTION.

and glutting of the world's market and specially India, which is one of the largest consumers of Lancashire goods. The increase of looms in India also amounted to 9,484 during the last year and this addition has increased our production to 7,400,000 pounds. We have also spun higher counts of yarn counts higher than 20's and the increase has been put down at 8,549,757 pounds during the year under review. This large production coupled with the causes I have mentioned has reduced the consumption of our cloth, our unsold stock has multiplied and the accumulated stock is estimated at between 120,000 or 130,000 bales in Bombay alone. Then in Ahmedabad there are 60 to 65 thousand bales lying unmoved, but there is no need for alarm or for pessimistic views. Notwithstanding these adverse conditions our industry is in an immensely stronger position than it was five years ago. The handsome profits made during the boom years have gone to improve the machinery and the financial reserves of the best mills. The expansion of the Home market has given a great impetus to weaving and to the weaving of better cloth. The Mills are now turning out cloth, which would have been considered quite beyond their capacity a few years ago. Our spindle power during the past decade has increased by 20 per cent. and the loom power by 50 per cent. Then again the Swadeshi movement is gaining ground in India, and the Swadeshi cult is becoming a popular movement day by day, and I assert in common with others that all who love India must sympathise with the Swadeshi movement, so far as it means the development in the country of its industry and mineral resources, and the cheapening of its products by adopting improved methods that have been found successful in the world at large. It is satisfactory to note that the Government of India are encouraging us and have expressed the desire to patronise Indian-made goods as far as practicable. But I regret to say that a dishonest policy mars the cheerful aspect of this praiseworthy movement. If inferior goods are palmed on the public at high prices, the movement is bound to be check-mated. If we are

TRUE LOVERS OF SWADESHI

we should make efforts to improve the wearing quality by using strong thread and fast dye. In the lifeless and depressed state of Lancashire trade, our real chances of advancement lie. If we can produce finer cloth at favorable rates, we can with the growth of the Swadeshi movement, drive out Lancashire and Manchester to a great extent, if not wholly from India. It was unfortunate that when the prices of foreign piece-goods fell off considerably, the cloth merchants in their greed did not reduce the prices of Indian goods in good time and gain that advantage over foreign goods which natural circumstances placed in their way. There is a gleam of hope in the fact that the up-country consumers have not bought for a long time, and they cannot remain without cloth any longer, and if our prices compare favourably, with foreign goods, I have no doubt that with the disappearance of malaria, the renewal of the marriage season, and satisfactory rains, a large demand for Indian cloth is sure to be maintained. Gentlemen, as a remedy for the present dullness a suggestion has been made for a concerted action for working short hours and lessen the production of our cloth. I do not think there is any necessity for such a movement, and I would rather consider it as injurious to our interests at a time when there has been a curtailment in shipments of foreign goods. If we adopt short hours, we would be giving ourselves away to our friends in Manchester and Lancashire. India is a cotton growing country, and with the improved skilled and cheap labour it ought to compete successfully with her rivals, and to my mind this is the time to do so when the Swadeshi movement is coming to our aid. The scope for the expansion of our weaving industry is unlimited. The cloth woven by Bombay Mills in the past years have gone to clothe only a fifth of India's people, and if we only study the conditions of our own markets and try to use a strong thread and a fast dye in the textures now selling and make it possible to compare the prices favourably with foreign goods, India need not be anxious for the future of her textile industry. The difficulty of the English manufacturers was mainly due to over-production. Our stocks are much less as compared with foreign goods now lying locked up and if we adopt short hours that would give an impetus to English goods and it will be long before we will recover the lost ground. If we want to go ahead and prosper, let us not adopt half-hearted measures. Let us be bold and go straightforward, and I have no doubt that we shall win the race. Instead of curtailing, we should go on increasing our output, taking care that the quality and the price suit the markets, and finding new outlets in other countries for our productions. Whatever be the troubles of Lancashire and whatever may be the state of the yarn trade and yarn markets in the Far Eastern markets the prosperity of our weaving Mills though temporarily check-mated is, I believed more or less assured, and with reduction of the prices of cloth, there will be a greater.

DEMAND FOR LOCAL PRODUCTS.

The great thing at present is to move off the stocks. It may be interesting to note that the profits in 1907 to the Bombay Weaving Mills came to 26 per cent., and the dividend on the capital came to about 16 per cent., which will be considered highly satisfactory. The Spinning Mills presented a striking contrast to the Weaving ones. The profits of the Spinning Mills come to 17 per cent. on capital and 9 per cent. in dividend. This shows that even last year Weaving Mills did ever so much better than the Spinning Mills. The profits of the last year have not been finally determined as the balances sheets of some of the Mills are not prepared, and though it is estimated that they will be lower than in the previous year and though the present situation is far from satisfactory, considering all circumstances, the cloth Mills will, in the long run fairly to able to maintain their position, though, of course, diminution in profit is to be expected.

If we decide to work short time, it will result in the curtailment of the wages of our workmen, causing disaffection among them, and moreover, it will affect the interests of the cultivators. The benefit of the Weaving Industry in India is fully realised, and manufacturers and consumers have taken the fullest advantage of it, but above all it has materially helped the cultivator as will be seen from the following quotation from an Official Report from Gujerat: "Notwithstanding a season of deficit rainfall, which follows too close upon a year distinctly unfavourable, the condition of the people in Gujerat in no way deteriorated into one of hardship during last year. The high prices realised for cotton in Broach, Surat, Ahmedabad, Kaira and the Punch Mahals was due to the increased demand created for it by the rapidly expanding Mill Industry, which came to the rescue, and industrial enterprise indirectly affected the well being of the agricultural classes." You will therefore see that short hours, if adopted, will do us more harm than good. However, if the urgency of the case requires, individual stoppage might be resorted to. It we can only divert the demand from foreign goods to the Swadeshi ones, our industry, which is now on a solid basis, must eventually prosper.

SOME STATISTICS.

The extent and scope of our textile industry—the premier industry of India—can be ascertained from the following statistics. There were only 58 Cotton Mills in the whole of this country in 1878. This number rose to 130 in 1892 and the same on the 31st March 1908 was 224 with 67,920 looms and 57,64,346 spindles. Looms in the past fifteen years increased by 150 per cent. and spindles by nearly 72 per cent. Our City, as you know, takes the first place in this industry. We have 72 per cent. of the spindles and 80 per cent. of the looms of the whole country in our City. Indian Cotton Mills employed in 1907-08 nearly two and a quarter crores of hands, besides one lakh of persons engaged in cotton ginning and pressing Mills as against one crore and twenty thousand in 1892-93. The capital invested in cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills was approximately seventeen and a quarter crore of rupees last year, which showed an increase of 56 per cent. in fifteen years. The spinning of the higher counts of cotton on an increased scale is the noticeable feature during the last few years, and in this respect also Bombay leads the way. But in spite of our rapid progress in Cotton manufacturers, we export raw cotton of the value of nearly 26 crores of rupees and import 48 crores worth of cotton fabrics from foreign countries. This clearly shows that there is an infinite scope for expansion of our textile industry, and there is no doubt we shall have to strive hard before we become self-reliant in this matter.

Bleaching and dyeing are branches of industry which are still in their infancy, but it is

satisfactory to note that a commencement has been made in right earnest. Hitherto Lancashire had practically the monopoly of bleached goods in our markets, but Bombay has now commenced to claim a share of the trade, which is full of great potentialities for the future. In this connection, I will once more raise my voice in asking our members, who are also members of the Bombay Corporation, to continue the agitation for the duplication of Tansa Mains. A great deal of water is consumed in dyeing and bleaching operations, but a prohibitive water rate is likely to choke the promising industry in its infancy. Apart from the water consumed by the industry the cry for the short and irregular water supply to the residents of Bombay is still bitter, and it can only be met by the duplication of Tansa Mains, the necessity of which has now been practically recognized not only by the public but by a majority of the members of the Corporation. The Corporation reduced the water tax on industry from 10 annas to 8 annas per 1,000 gallons last year, and it is pointed out that at present further reduction is impossible owing to the shortness of water, but I hope that in the future, when an opportunity occurs, the Municipality will further seduce the excessive rate on water supply for the industry.

THE EXCISE DUTY.

Gentlemen, in and outside this hall, we have spoken in vain a great deal against the most unpopular and unfair impost—the Excise duty on our cloth. Our industry was saddled with this burden not because of the exigencies of the Indian Exchequer, but because of a mandate from the Home Government in order to throw a sop to smooth the feelings of the English Constituencies since they were fortunate enough to command a certain number of votes at the election for the House of Commons. We have wailed over this duty, times out of number, but ours is a cry in the wilderness. Last year this tax took away from us something like 33 lakhs of rupees. Even the Government of India have admitted the iniquity of this obnoxious duty, but they have been powerless to do anything in the matter owing to the pressure from Home. As I forcibly pointed out last year in my speech at our last annual meeting, the Government of India should in fairness devote the major portion of this revenue in founding Colleges and Scholarships for technical education in different parts of the country and in improving the cotton cultivation in India. Our appeal in this direction is also not heeded and the proceeds of the Excise duty have gone to help the deficit in the budget. The Government of India agreed to forego the opium revenue on the ground of sentiment, but they decline to yield to our strong and unanimous protest either to abolish the Excise duty or to turn the revenue derived therefrom to the promotion and improvement of technical education in India. At the present juncture when the air is filled with a great talk about political concessions, we should make one more effort to impress upon the mind of the Secretary of State that it will be a piece of high statesmanship to free our industry from a grievous wrong. If honest efforts are to be made to remove the real sources of discontent, British statesmen should rise to the height of the occasion and abolish an unfair tax, not because the industrial and commercial interests of India demand it, but because it is against all principles of equity and fairness, and is admitted to be so by every Government officer. I echo the hope expressed by Sir John Muir Mackenzie at the last meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce that the enthusiasm with which the new Reforms of Lord Morley have been received would be followed by still more enthusiastic applause by the remission of this unfair impost. We should not cease to protest in the matter until our object is attained, and with a fair-minded, liberal and independent Secretary of State, like Lord Morley, I am not yet without hopes that justice may yet be done to India in a matter vitally affecting her commercial interest.

THE LABOUR PROBLEM.

I now pass on to the subject of the labour difficulty, which threatens to be a disturbing and potent factor in our relations with the operatives, and if you fail to realise its importance it is bound to produce adverse influence on the course of industry in Bombay. Unless we take concerted action and effectively grapple with this labour difficulty in the beginning, the consequences will be most unpleasant. We can see no economic grievance behind the changed attitude of the operatives towards the employers of labour. Since the operatives have learnt to form Associations and combinations the Millowners have lost their hold over them and very often meet with an open defiance from the mill-hands. They often play in the hands of mischief-makers and this was painfully self-evident during the mill riots of September last. Gentlemen, let me not be misunderstood, I do not decry the power of combination when it is exerted for good and when it has a real grievance behind it. I do not mean to say that we should discountenance the legitimate demands of our mill-hands. When their demands are just, we should always show our disposition to meet them in their wishes to ameliorate their condition. Some of their grievances are just and require redress. The housing problem to which I shall refer later on, the facilities for primary education, the promotion of temperance among our operatives and medical relief are questions which affect the vital interests of our mill-hands and require to be looked into without any delay. But when a sinister combination which has for its object the undermining of the vital interests of our industry takes place, we must oppose it tooth and nail. We should see that the operatives do not play as tools in the hands of wire-pullers from behind the scene, and to counteract the evil influences of outsiders, we must adopt a firm attitude. Last year we appointed a Committee to revise our Association rules with a view to make it possible for us to combine in the time of emergency. Our colleague Mr. N. N. Wadia, has helped us with a great deal of information about the rules of various other Associations in Europe and I hope that the Committee will be able to suggest some practical rules which will enable us to combine in the time of emergency. Our successful resistance of the unjust demands of the mill-hands for pay during the period of strike and the reduction of freight by the P. and O. and other China liners, which has resulted in the saving of about five lakhs of rupees annually to the Millowners, give ample proofs, if proofs were needed, of the beneficial results and power of harmonious co-operation and combination. I think this is the place to emphasise the necessity of wholesome and more cordial co-operation among the Millowners, and to attract more and more members to our Association. Our aim must be to increase our numbers, and by cordial co-operation and strong combination, it should be made the most powerful and influential exponent of public views and a potent instrument of protecting the vital intetests of the commercial and industrial communities. I hope that this suggestion will bear practical results.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The ignorance of our mill-hands brings us face to face with the question of primary education which is of an inadequate and unsatisfactory character. I am ready to admit that the parents of poor children are not alive to the benefits gained by education and they like the children earning a few annas per day by work to help them to pay the expenses. There is no doubt that the dissemination of primary education among mill-hands' children will generally raise their intellectual and moral tone. They will make them reasonable in their dealings with their employers they will teach them to do what is right for its own sake, and they will learn to appreciate the evils of over-crowding and the benefits of hygenic science. At present there are no facilities afforded to the mill-hands' children for such education. The total number of primary schools of all classes at present existing in Bombay is 397 and the number of pupils attending these schools is 32,955, whereas the total population of school going age is ascertained to be 111,136 and there is no further accommodation available for pupils in the existing schools. Now that the charge of the primary education in the City is transferred to the Bombay Municipality, I hope schools will be established in the districts of mill-hands and if the Millowners establish a few monthly scholarships for the mill-hands' children and utilise the amount of unpaid wages on their education that will be an inducement to them to take to education. Moreover, they should be given further encouragement by being employed as teachers in the schools after they have completed a certain course of training.

MILL-HANDS AND LIQUOR.

During the recent enquiry of the Liquor Committee, which held its sittings in Bombay, it was brought out in evidence that the mill-hands spent more money in liquor than on food or clothes. It is possible that if liquor shops in the mill districts were reduced it might have some effect on the sales and consumption of liquor, but I believe that education will do more than a thousand temperance lectures or picketting near the shops in deterring the hands to eschew the vice of drinking, and our attention should be concentrated on giving them proper educati on and mill-hands, schools should be opened in convenient parts of the City. If the mill-hands are cured of the vice of drinking, they would naturally spend their money on the education of their children. The Bombay Municipality will, I am sure, take some practical step for its spread among the masses, but we should not be indifferent to our own duty in the matter. We must also try and help the Corporation by starting up schools all round for the benefit of our mill-hands. It will be to our own interests if our hands are educated. Again we are suffering from the paucity of skilled labour. But it is idle to talk of higher standards of technical skill unless there was a solid foundation for primary education, which must aim at increasing the resourcefulness among the operatives by substituting drawing for writing and cultivating a taste for manual work. If there is a suitable alteration in the present defective system of primary education among workmen's children then I see no cause for the apprehension expressed in some quarters that the result of education among the operatives would be to drive out the people from the mills. From the primary education skilled training will be only the natural step and its advantages are too apparent to be demonstrated. If we were to hold our own with our great rivals, we must keep pace with the time and give technical training to our men. Bombay is fortunate enough to possess a Technical College, which is the best of its kind in India, and in order to enable it to maintain its proud position it should continue to receive liberal grants from the Government and other public bodies and wealthy members of the mercantile community. It is unfortunate that our finances do not permit of increasing our contribution towards this deserving Institution, of which we are all so justly proud.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

But, gentlemen, the most important factor of education and technical training which loomed largely in the speeches of the members of this Board in previous years, appears insignificant when we contemplate the condition under which the bulk of the mill-operatives live. As I forcibly pointed out last year, the dreadful over-crowding in Bombay is our principal economic and social evil. Long weary years have been wasted in talking of the provision of sanitary chawls, while the poor are dying and it is impossible to look complacently or sit silently when inordinate delays have occurred in passing the legislation enabling the construction of chawls for the operative classes, who are at present herded together in most awful conditions. The filthy slums for which the poor have to pay rent entirely disproportionate to their income are the

VERITABLE DEATH-TRAPS

and the haunts of plague and other epidemic diseases, which are bred and fostered in those wretched dwellings. The delay in the solution of this urgent matter is suicidal. We have indicated the basis of mutual co-operation between the Improvement Trust and the great employers of labour in this matter. The Trust should use its credit to build model chawls near the mills, and the millowners would take full financial responsibility. In other words, the Trust should erect the chawls and lease the same to the approved employers of labour on the basis of 4 per cent. interest on the actual cost, plus a provision for a sinking fund, the loan to be repaid within a certain period, and the employers of labour should, of course, make no profit but let them to their workmen on the same terms as they get from the Trust, and, as I pointed out last year, if the amount is repaid at the end of a fixed period or earlier, the building should be the property of the employer, and in this way the Trust will be absolved from the responsibility of continuing to be a permanent landlord. The amendment of the Improvement Trust Act is still hanging fire, and though much has been written and spoken on the subject we are no nearer to solution than we were four years ago. I think the time has now come for energetic action in the matter and we must enter our emphatic protest against any delay. Even the operatives have been aroused in the matter. As your Chairman, they have petitioned to me in the matter and it must claim earnest and sympathetic consideration at our hands. At a mass meeting, held in February last, they protested against the hardships they had to suffer owing to high rents charged by the owners of chawls and the rent farmers. They have expressed their dissatisfaction with the present state and, as the Trust were acquiring properties at Sopari Baug Road and Chamar Baug Road, they decided to respectfully approach the Trustees on the subject of housing the mill-hands, urging that as the Trust was created mainly for the resourceless population of Bombay, the Trust should not ignore their claims. They want cheap and sanitary flats in the Parel district, which is the centre of industry in the City. It is not wise or politic to wait until the grievance is accentuated and becomes intolerable. Let us hope that the passing of the clause relating to the accommodation of the poorer classes in the amendment of the Trust Act will not be delayed and that Government will treat us in the matter in a fair and liberal spirit. On our part, we should not lack in co-operation with the Trust to provide sanitary dwellings for our workmen. Besides driving away the plague and reducing mortality, to which the figures of the Improvement Trust chawls bear eloquent testimony, the sanitary dwellings will tempt the workmen to stay at home, instead of

HOVERING ABOUT HOVELS,

and liquor shop, in the evening and wasting their money there, and, above all, will cure a pressing social and economic evil. Again, if the chawls are near the scene of labours, the operatives will not be tempted to remain absent from their work. In the name of humanity, and in the vital interests of the trade and commerce of the City, I therefore appeal to all concerned not to delay the solution of this great and grave problem. Medical aid for our mill-hands is another question to which we must direct our attention. There are generally Dispensaries attached to Mills and moreover the Mills are visited by Doctors every day. However, a good hospital for our mill-hands should be near at hand, because in case of serious accidents they die on their way to the hospital which is at a great distance from the Mill locality. The labouring classes are at present moving to the north and it is essential that there should be a hospital in the north in the Mill districts. By the amendment of the Municipal Act, and the adjustment of the Police charges, the responsibility of the Medical relief in the City has been transferred to the Bombay Municipality, and I hope that as the finances permit the Corporation will see its way to found a hospital in the northern part of the City.

FACTORY COMISSION.

We are all aware of the results of the Factory Commission, whose Report was issued in July last. The Government invited our Committee to express their opinion on the Report At a special meeting of the Committee, held on August 20th, it was resolved in favour of legislation for 12 hours work, but as the Committee were not unanimous, these proposals were submitted before the general body of this Association, and by a majority, a resolution was passed to the effect that having regard to the weight of evidence adduced before the Factory Commission, the Association was of opinion that no restriction direct or indirect in the existing provisions of the Factory Act as regards adult labour in Textile Factories should be imposed and that the creation of a class of young persons between the ages of 14 and 17 was not justified. This resolution was forwarded to the Government of Bombay and the proposed legislation in regard to factory labour is coming before the Supreme Legislative Council next cold season, and when the draft bill is published we shall have ample opportunity to express our views again. In Sir Vithaldas Thackersey this Association found an able exponent and champion of our views, and great credit is due to him for convincing the Commission that the condition of the mill-hands on this side of India compared favourably with that of the operatives in other parts of the country. The Government has recognised his merits and services on the Commission and we feel that in honouring him with the title of Knighthood the Government have honoured our Association. His services to us in the Legislative Council are also great and we look forward to good results of his efforts for the building of chawls for our mill-hands and also for allowing us a representative on the Municipal Corporation.

THE NEW COTTON GREEN.

In the last year, the Port Trust forwarded to the Association a copy of notes of a meeting held in London on the subject of the Bombay Railway Terminus facilities and also plans for the proposed arrangements for the new cotton green and grain depot, with connected reception and departure sidings. The Committee after careful consideration expressed their approval of the scheme generally, but at the same time suggesting some minor alterations, which it is hoped will be acceptable to the Trust. I cannot allow this occasion to pass without making special mention of the energetic and able Chairman of the Port Trust, Sir Walter Hughes, to whose skill and forethought all the recent magnificent schemes of the Port Trust are due and to whom the City owes a deep debt of gratitude for all his carefully planned improvements, which when completed will lend to the future advancement of the trade of the City, and I wish that the Scheme for the development of the City of Bombay will be as wisely and judiciously planned.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

During the year under review a great stride in the creation of an opinion in favour of commercial education took place and it was mainly due to the deep interest evinced by His Excellency the Governor in the cause of the promotion of commercial education in India. His Excellency's proposals found a ready response at the hands of the commercial men in Bombay, as you will find from the Report the Government of Bombay in March last addressed the Committee with reference to a proposal for the award of scholarships to Indian students for higher commercial education at English Institutions and suggesting the establishment of a School of Commerce in India itself and proposing as an experimental measure to bring out an expert from England to lecture on commercial subjects. This suggestion met with the approval of the Committee and we are all now familar with the course of lectures delivered by Prof. Lees Smith in Bombay on the subject of Commercial Education. The Members of this Association contributed a sum of Rs. 2,200 which was raised by voluntary subscription. The lectures of Prof. Lees-Smith have awakened a very keen interest in commercial education, which is now regarded as essential to the making of a successful man of commerce, and the establishment of a Faculty of Commerce in our Universities will not, I hope, be far distant. With regard to the suggestion of Prof. Lees-Smith that some men from here should be sent to England to be trained as qualified Professors, I hope it will meet with cordial support from all commercial bodies and I am certain that the members of this Association will subscribe amongst themselves for a scholarship of £600 in the name of the Association.

It is superfluous to dilate on the advantages of Commercial Education. It is her commerce and industry which has made England powerful, it is the commercial men who exercise an influence in the government of the country. We have before us the vivid instances of the electors of Lancashire forcing the Secretary of State for India to levy an excise duty on India. Gentlemen, I am sure that a time will come when commercial men in India will exercise a powerful influence for good in the government of the country. The Government and the officials are now recognising the importance of the commercial communities, and if the commercial men receive proper education they will make their influence felt in the administration of the country. It behoves us therefore to do all in our power to promote Commercial Education as much as lies in our power and to make the commercial community a living and potent force in India, like Lancashire and Manchester. The initiative for commercial and scientific education of this Presidency also came from our Governor, and it now rests with us to give a finishing stroke to his work by every means in our power.

DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY.

Among several useful initiations by our popular Governor, His Excellency Sir George Clarke's deep practical interest in the development of Bombay attracts our immediate attention. It is a scheme fraught with great benefits to the population of this City, and we all sincerely trust that His Excellency will remain at the helm of the Government for the full period of his term to carry to completion his great scheme of development. His Excellency's resolve to stick to his guns after the sad and terrible losses he has sustained at once commands our admiration and sympathy. His own health has also suffered, but apparently he seems to have resolved to sacrifice everything on the altar of duty. In regard to his development scheme and the improvement of communication in the island, our Association in common with other public bodies was consulted by the Government, and after fully considering the subject we gave our opinion which is now before the Government. On the question of the areas suited to the housing of the labouring classes including the mill-hands and factory employees, the Association pointed out that these could adequately be provided for about Dadar and Matunga and the north-east of the Island, as it is in these areas that most of the labour is required, and most of the labourers prefer to live near the scene of their labours. The Association generally approved of the idea of having workmen's trains and tramways, but doubted very much whether such facilities would be availed of by the people, as the average labourer would rather walk miles and miles than pay carriage fare. These people would flock to cheap residential quarters on the area in the mill district rather than use trains or trams. The crux of our Association's reply is that we are in accord with His Excellency in considering that a comprehensively planned scheme for the development of Bombay and the improvement of communication throughout the Island was desirable for the future welfare of our large and rapidly increasing population. They however felt that whatever the ultimate scheme might be, it should harmonise with popular sentiments and be carried out after deliberation and careful regard to the financial burdens which it might place on the present generation of rate-payers. Whatever differences of opinion might exist as to the merits of this useful scheme, it brings one fact most prominently to the front, that His Excellency has not only a deep insight into the future wants of the City but has sincerely at heart the true interests of the people placed under his care. Let us hope that the scheme may fructify in the time of the present Governor, who combines sympathy with his sound knowledge of scientific engineering.

EGYPTIAN COTTON IN SIND.

As I pointed out in previous years the industrial development of a country must in the long run depend upon her agricultural progress. We are to have an industrial revolution. It must be preceded by agricultural development. The agricultural department of the Government have been doing all they can to give encouragement to cultivators in growing Egyptian cotton in Sind. The cultivation of better varieties of cotton is bound to come to our help, and we must consider it a sacred duty to help the Government in their praiseworthy endeavour to encourge the cultivators to grow Egyptian cotton in Sind. In the commencement of this year, the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, wrote to us for help in selling about 1,000 bales of cotton at Mirpurkhas. To facilitate the sale of the cotton the department held auctions every year with the object of obtaining a fair price for the cultivators. The Director informed them that in former years they had some difficulties with these auctions, but this year the difficulty was greater than ever. An auction was held on the 2nd November last, but practically no cotton was bought except by some local Zemindars, who wished to help matters along. The Director refers to the want of bidders at another auction and states that the auctions have been entirely boycotted and that either the cotton will remain unsold or that the cultivators will have to take any price that may be offered. After referring to the low prices offered the Director said that the system of auctions will have to be abandoned, and he feared that this meant that Egyptian cotton will cease to be grown in Sind, since the cultivators will only grow it on condition that we get them a fair price for it. Gentlemen, if the cultivation of Egyptian cotton in Sind ceased, it would be a serious blow if not a calamity to our industry, for its future is inevitably bound up with better quality of cotton. We have to fall back upon Lancashire for finer counts and if we grow long stapled cotton it will greatly help and stimulate the home industry. Besides, this is a Swadeshi matter and every mill-owner should evince a deep and sincere interest in it and afford every facility to the authorities in their efforts for the disposal of the cotton. But I agree with our friend Sir Sassoon David, that it would be much better if the auctions were held in Bombay, in which case the cultivator would get the actual value of the cotton. I understand that the suggestion has met with the approval of Government. We are fortunate in having at the head of the Revenue Department a man of the calibre of Sir John Muir-Mackenzie, whose deep and genuine interest in the welfare of the agricultural classes is well known to all of us. His commendable zeal and efforts for the improvement of agricultural classes in this Presidency have brought the improvement of agriculture, in our Presidency within the range of possibilities, and I cannot conclude my remarks on this subject without paying a warm tribute to the hon'ble member for the earnestness of his purpose to give encouragement to cultivators for the improvement of agriculture and the recent Agricultural Conferences have had great value in teaching the people the improved modes of cultivation.

IMPORTANT EVENTS.

It has been an eventful year in many ways for the whole of India in general, and the Bombay Presidency in particular, thanks to the initiative of our Governor. It is not necessary to describe all the fruitful events of the year under review, but the one historical event which rivetted attention was the gracious Proclamation of His Majesty the King Emperor and Lord Morley's Reforms of the Indian Administration. The Reforms are a distinct step forward in the political advancement of the people of this country. I will not pause here to sing the praises of Lord Morley and Lord Minto, whose names will go down to posterity as examples of high British statesmanship, but I would assert that these Reforms are of a far-reaching and vital consequence to the people of India, and if they are to be regarded as an instalment of further political concessions in the future it must be the duty of every patriotic Indian to help the Government in making the Reforms a great success. If they fail, the fault will lie at our doors and India's dream for further political emancipation will vanish into thin air. This Association was left out of all count when the Reforms were first made known and, as you will remember, I strongly urged upon the Government in my speech last year at this Board to allow us to send a representative to the proposed enlarged Legislative Councils. I am glad that on our representation the Government have recognised the importance of this body and accorded us the right of nominating a member to the Legislative Council. Let us hope that the new Council will be fully represented by pioneers of commerce and captains of industry, who must be the real interpreters between the rulers and the ruled and the true representatives of the public. Considering the large number of commercial and industrial communities, it is but right that they should have a prominent voice in the administration. Hitherto the rights of these important communities have not been fully recognised and we sincerely trust that they will not be overlooked in the future, as they have been in the past. I hope I am echoing your sentiments when I say that with the liberal Reforms granted in the time of the wisest of Viceroys and the noblest of Secretaries of State, and with the prompt and effective measures adopted by the authorities to suppress disorders and outbreak of disloyalty, and above all with the co-operation and the loyalty of the natural Indian leaders, political crime will be wiped off the surface of our dear motherland. I need say no more than this that in our own interest we should co-operate with the Government in repressing political crime, which beyond undermining society spells ruin to the trade and commerce of the country owing to lack of confidence and want of a sense of security among a home and foreign capitalists, whom we should encourage as much as possible to divert their capital for the development of the industries of India.

Our Association has received with great satisfaction the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Harvey as Member of Commerce in the Government of India, who, I am sure, could not have found a better selection for the responsible; post and Mr. Harvey's wide attainments, his unique experience, and his knowledge of commerce eminently fitted him for it. His removal from Bombay was a loss to this Presidency and a great gain to the Imperial Government, but he has watched our interests always with great solicitude and we are sure that he will continue to watch our interests in the future. During the year under review it was gratifying to see that some of our prominent members have been honoured by Government and Government have recognised the philanthropy and enterprise of our esteemed colleagues Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Sir Jacob Sassoon by creating them Baronets, and we are indeed glad to see that our ex-Chairman Sir Vithaldas Thackersey has got the Knighthood in recognition of his valued services as a member of the Factory Commission and his public spirit as a citizen. We are also rejoiced to find that yet another of our esteemed colleagues, Mr. H. E. E. Procter, has received the honour of Shrievalty, and I trust that this is but the forerunner of many other high honours reserved for him in the future. His active interest in many social and benevolent organizations for the benefit of Indians is well-known to us all, and while his universal courtesy, generous nature and straightforward dealings have made him the 'persona grata' of the Society and secured for him high esteem in commercial circles, and I am not at all exaggerating when I say this honour to our worthy colleague has been received with widespread satisfaction by the general public. In concluding these remarks I must commend to your approbation the great zeal, ability and industry with which our energetic Secretary, Mr. Leslie Rogers, has helped our Association. While doing uniformly excellent work, he has been of great assistance to me, and I take this opportunity of thanking him for his assistance and courtesy. During the year, we had to lament the death of our Assistant Secretary, Mr. Michael, who for a long period rendered valuable services to this Association. His place is taken up by Mr. Gregor Pearse, who is in every way a capable and diligent successor. With these remarks I beg to move the adoption of the Report for the year ending 31st December 1908.

TOO RAPID PRODUCTION.

In seconding the motion Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee said:—Since we met last year the mill industry in India has unfortunately been experiencing depression. As the new Finance Minister remarked recently, the depression was not confined to this particular country only, but extended to the whole world. In fact I may go further and say that the depression which we have been experiencing is slight as compared with that which is being experienced in other countries. The President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, reviewing the trade of Manchester during the past year, emphasised the heavy depression from which England was suffering, and was not optimistic in tone even as regards the current year. For this world-wide depression there must be causes over and above those which like famines, earthquakes, etc., can be called natural, and I think these must be inquired into adequately by a responsible body like ours. There is one thing which ought above all to be taken into consideration, and it is that the consumption of the world has not kept pace with the increasing production in all the countries. How vast this is is seen from the fact that while in 1900 the total number of spindles in the world was 10,40,00,000, of which so many as 4,47,00,000 were in Great Britain only, the number of spindles at present is 12,50,000 of which 5,40,00,000 are in Great Britain only. Indeed if any one had proclaimed in 1900 that the number of the world's spindles as it was then would be increased by 25 per cent. he would have been considered a mad dreamer. And yet that has actually come to pass. Even now the process of increasing has not come to a standstill. The consumption in the meanwhile has suffered severe checks through many natural causes and hence the result is the universal slump. It will be therefore some time yet before trade will recover its former buoyancy.

THE "INIQUITOUS" EXCISE DUTY.

In the meanwhile we have to shift somehow or other and to economise the cost of working. The first thing to do in this connection is to represent to the Government of India the advisability of reconsidering the question of the removal of the iniquitous Excise Duty and to give thus relief to the mill industry which has to contend not only against trade depression, but also against foreign competition. I need not recapitulate before you all the evils of this tax, which works to the greatest harm to the industry as a tax on production. A bitter struggle is going on at present between the Free Trade and Tariff Reform parties in Great Britain. While the British people are thinking of adopting principles of protection for themselves, we also may naturally expect that the same principles will be put into practice here and that the tax which benefits the Lancashire manufacturer at the expense of the Indian industry will be repealed. It is the duty of Government to advocate our cause and to withstand the influence of Lancashire for once. To counteract the effects of depression it is suggested by some that we should begin working short time. I think it would be better if this were left to individual choice in every case. It is no use increasing the cost of production by enforcing the rule on every mill owner. It is a pleasing sign of the times that Government is doing its utmost to improve the quality of cotton. But I am of opinion that the mode of operation requires modification. Instead of growing Egyptian cotton on a large scale it would be better if Indian indigenous varieties and American ones were given attention. The present requirements of India demand cotton which can spin 30's warps and 40's wefts, and which may be of about one inch long staple. Turning to the question of wages, a question which is one of the most important to mill owners, we find that they have risen considerably and are still showing signs of rising higher. The fact is that a mill owner has to raise the wages as soon as there is a strike in his mill to demand the increase. Soon it is the turn of the neighbour, and so forth till it has unfortunately become almost a custom that the highest bidder gets the labour. To remedy such a state of things a uniform arrangement of wages is urgently required, as also the adoption of the system of insisting upon discharge certificates. While we are dealing with the question of wages and the depression of the mill industry I may draw your attention to an excellent suggestion made by Mr. Jamsetji Wadia at our last annual meeting, that a cess should be levied on looms and spindles. I think it will be a great step forward if we adopt this suggestion.

NEED FOR BETTER CHAWLS.

Gentlemen, the question of workmen's chawls is one which neither the City Improvement Trust nor the mill owners ought to relegate to a second place. It ought to be rather the first question with us as it is these poor mill-hands that are the real prop of the flourishing mill industry. The representation which they recently forwarded to the Chairman of the City Improvement Trust shows the miserable condition of their tenements. The following figures taken from the Census Report of 1901 bear out the mournful tale:—

Ward.	Total population.	No. of one room tenements.	Total No. of men occupying these.
E	179,857	36,349	158,621
F	65,076	12,388	57,281

These figures show that about 88 pre cent. of the total population of these wards is living in one-room tenements. I therefore hope that the Improvement Trust will devote its attention to the erection of new chawls in E & F wards with greater energy than it has shown up to this time, before it takes up any more projects for beautifying the city. Architectural beauty is good in its own way, but the cost will be considered too high if it is to be had at the expense of the health of poor people. The heavy cost of food-grains is another of the pressing questions to which the attention of the commercial community and the public was drawn last year, as during previous years. The Government of India has been asked again and again to make searching inquiries into the subject, but unfortunately nothing has come out of it as yet. We of course appreciate that the Hon'ble Mr. Guy Fleetwood Wilson also recognises the grave situation, but at the same time we wish that the Government would not rest with this bare recognition, but earnestly tackle this question. The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhai is right in saying that the question of high prices of food stuffs is not only an economic but also a political one, as much of the unrest is due to it. As to the Report of the Factory Commission I have nothing more to say than that I am sorry at the attitude taken by this Association with regard to its recommendations. I hope that the Government will not allow the findings of this great inquiry to be in vain, but will put the recommendations into practice as soon as possible. I do not wish to speak at length on the question of the India Councils Bill as it has been hailed with joy by the people all over the country. But I express our thanks to Lord Morley and H.E. Lord Minto for the special recognition of the claims of this Association in giving to it the right of sending to the Legislative Council one representative. We can hope that as the Government has thus recognised the Association it will now be given the further right of sending representatives to the local Corporation.

REDUCED FREIGHTS.

Mr. C. N. Wadia observed that one point was left out by the previous speaker which he would like to allude to. The thanks of the Association were due to Mr. Herbert Greaves and Mr. Bomanji Dinshah Petit for their efforts in getting the P. and O. and other steam-ship companies to reduce their China freight rates. It was time, he thought, that the members should combine and take a decisive stand both as regarded wages of mill-hands and also as regarded the short time working of the mills. The millowners must have heard of recent strikes of the mill hands and in the absence of any organization they could do nothing.

Mr. J. A. Wadia observed that he was informed that several mills had succeeded in reducing the wages by 15 per cent. and from the results and effects of the recent strikes he believed that the mill hands were not so bad as they were represented. With regard to the duplicating of the Tansa main he was afraid the work would not be completed during their life time. The Committee was working too slowly. The Corporation appointed the Committee in February last and the last meeting of the Committee was held on the 26th September 1907. At this rate the Committee would take ten years to submit their report and ten more years would be necessary to do the work.

Mr. Haji Eusoof Haji Esmail was in favour of a combination amongst the millowners, without which they could not control their employes.

Mr. H. E. E. Procter said that there was a sad lack of combination amongst the mill owners. Even after it was resolved to work short time the minority refused to accept the working days of others. They knew what combination could do from their experience of the Piece-Goods Association, whose chairman was Mr. Manmohundas Ramji who was also their chairman for the ensuing year. They could do good things by combination but owing to the jealousy among millowners the operatives were able to obtain their own terms in regard to their wages.

The proposition for the adoption of the Report was put to the vote and carried.

The following Resolutions were also passed.

Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit: That Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee be elected Chairman and Mr. N. N. Wadia, Deputy Chairman, of the Bombay Millowners' Association for the year 1909, and that the Committee for the same period be composed as follows:—The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Sir Sassoon David, Mr. Herbert R. Greaves, Mr. Fazulbhoy C. Ebrahim, Mr. Bomonjee D. Petit, Mr. S. A. Nathan, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha, Mr. C. N. Wadia, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla, Mr. Mulraj Khatau, Mr. Jamshedji A. Wadia, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., Mr H. E. E. Procter, Mr. J. F. Bradbury, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit.

Proposed by Mr. Jamsedjee Ardasir Wadia and seconded by Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey: That the Committee be empowered to pay from the funds of the Association to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute the sum of Rs. 2,500 being the Association's donation for the year 1909-1910.

Proposed by Mr. H. E. E. Procter and seconded by Mr. Herbert R. Greaves: That the Committee be empowered to pay from the funds of the Association the sum of Rs. 500 a contribution towards the Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy Hospital All Saints Nursing Fund, for the year 1909.

Proposed by Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey and seconded by Mr. J. F. Badbury: That the Committee be empowered to pay from the funds of the Association the sum of Rs. 250 as a contribution towards the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Fund, for the year 1909.

Proposed by Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla and seconded by Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee: That the Committee be empowered to pay from the Funds of the Association the sum of Rs. 500 as a contribution towards the Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses.

Proposed by Mr. Geo. Ashby and seconded by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy: That Mr. Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee be re-elected Auditor of the Association Accounts for the year 1909, at a remuneration of Rs. 100 per annum.

A hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

"WHY you should go to Banff" is the title of a booklet, charmingly illustrated, that has just been issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. We are told that, to escape the trying heat of the summer, obtain a complete change of climatic conditions and scenery, and at the same time procure rest and enjoyment, without incurring heavy expenses, one should go to Banff Springs, Alberta, in the heart of the Canadian Rockies, five thousand feet above sea-level, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The pictures in the booklet are so enticing that one feels a great desire to start for Banff immediately.

THE Ramsgate Corporation have just arranged the letting of stands on the sands to hawkers for the coming year. Altogether, from ice-cream barrows, sweet-meatsellers, etc, £150 will be derived in income. It was decided not to put the pitches out to tender, but to stipulate for a rental. In many cases the pitches were applied for four times over and the Council in every case gave the preference to residents.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 23rd March.

Read the following letters regarding the re-election of Trustees whose term of office will expire on the 31st March.

(1) Letter from the Secretary, Millowners' Association, dated 9th March.

With reference to your letter of the 30th January, I am instructed to inform you that Sir Sassoon David, Kt., has been re-elected to represent the Bombay Millowners' Association on the Board of Trustees under the provisions of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898.

(2) Memo. from the Municipal Secretary, dated 11th March, forwarding copy of the President's letter of date to the Secretary to Government, General Department.

I have the honour as required by Section 7 of Act IV of 1898 to report for the information of Government and for publication in the "Bombay Government Gazette," that at a meeting of the Corporation held this day the following Councillors, whose term of office as Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay expires on the 31st March 1909, were re-elected to that office:—Mr. Dinsha Edalji Wacha, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Kt., Mr. Nowrosjee Jehangeer Gamudia.

(3) Memo. from the Secretary to Government, General Department, dated 16 March, forwarding copy of the following Notification, in the General Department:—

His Excellency the Governor is Council is pleased to re-appoint Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. E. M. Prees, and Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, to be Members of the Board of Trustees under the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, with effect from the 1st April.

Resolution—To be recorded.

Considered the following correspondence regarding the making over free of charge to the Trust of certain areas of Municipal land included in Scheme No. III for being thrown into building sites:—

(1) Letter to the Municipal Commissioner, dated 20th December 1907:—

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of plan No. 28 showing in yellow colour and marked C. D. and E thereon three plots of land required for frontages in connection with Scheme III and admeasuring 331 square yards, and to request that you will please move the Corporation to make over the land in question free of charge in consideration of the large area of the Trust land which is being thrown into existing public streets within the area of Scheme III without charge.

(2) Letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 5th June 1908:—

With reference to your letter of the 20th December last, I have the honour to inform you that as the land in question is very valuable, I regret, I cannot recommend to the Corporation a free grant of it to the Trust for being utilized as frontage land.

The Executive Engineer estimates its value at Rs. 45 per square yard and I shall be glad to know if the Trust is willing to pay compensation at this rate.

(3) Letter to the Municipal Commissioner, dated 7th January.

Municipal land included in Scheme III.

With reference to the correspondence ending with your No. 6534, dated 5th June 1908, declining to make a free grant to this Trust of certain pieces of Municipal land in connection with the Board's Scheme III, I am directed to forward herewith for your consideration a copy of plan of the Nowroji Hill Scheme including the portion of Scheme III between Dongri Street and Chinch Bunder Road shewing the Trust plots of land proposed to be utilized for widening existing public streets and Municipal plots of land (including the three plots of land now in question).

2. The details of the above are as under:—

(1) Existing public roads (shown in purple colour on the plan) which are to be thrown into our building plots 3,512 area in square yards. (2) Municipal land (shown in purple colour and double red scoring on the plan) which is to be thrown into our building plots 331 area in square yards. (3) Portions of Trust land which we have to add as set-back to the existing—(a) Chinch Bunder Road 746 square yards. (b) Dongri Street 2,165 square yards. (c) Jail Road East 2,226 square yards, Total 5,137, square yards in order to widen them.

3. It will be seen from above that the Trust would part with an area of their land far in excess of what they will receive from the Municipality, i.e., they will give 5,137 square yards in return for 3,841 square yards, a difference of 1,296 square yards in favour of the Municipility.

4. I am to submit that the important street widenings proposed to be undertaken by the Trust at great cost are very greatly to the interest of the Municipality, and I am accordingly to express the hope that you will be disposed under the circumstances to reconsider your decision in this matter and submit the Board's proposal to the Corporation for their favourable consideration.

(4) Letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 15th March 1909:—

With reference to correspondence ending with my letter No. 35268 of 16th February 1909,

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday 27th March give the following details :—

UNITED PROVINCES.

The week was rainless. Spring crops are being gathered and threshed. Sugarcane and extra crops are being sown and watered. Prospects are bad in Kheri and in a part of Bahraich. Standing crops are suffering from want of rain in the dry parts of Dehra Dun and Garhwal and some damage has been caused by high winds in Moradabad, Bareilly, Aligarh and Sitapur. Elsewhere the crops and prospects are good. The extraction of opium is progressing and has been completed in Bahraich, Azamgarh and Banda. Cattle disease is reported from eleven districts. Fodder is deficient in parts of Muttra and water in Sultanpur and in parts of Bara Banki and Fyzabad. Otherwise supplies and fodder are adequate. Prices have risen in four districts; have fallen in twenty-seven; and are stationary elsewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—The condition of the people relieved is fair to good. Crime is normal in Bijaigarh and Kera Mangraur and below normal in Basti. One civil work six aided works and one unaided work are in progress and one poor-house is open in pargana Bijaigarh. Two civil works and two aided works are in progress in pargana Kera Mangraur. In Basti first Public Works Department charge will be started from the 5th April. A poor-house was opened here from the 21st March. The numbers relieved in Bijaigarh and Basti show a rise which is owing to completion of harvesting operations. The total numbers on relief are :—On civil works 1,614; on aided works 6,916; on gratuitous relief 4,924; in poor-houses 130; on test works 1,283; dependents 384; on private works 575; total 15,825. Prices—Bijaigarh 12½; Kera Mangraur 15 and Basti 16 seers per rupee.

PUNJAB.

Light but useful rain has fallen during the week in the Salt Range districts, in Shahpur and Gujranwala and in parts of Sialkot, Mianwali and Multan. Standing irrigated crops are generally in good to fair condition and unirrigated crops are average to fair except in Rohtak. Ambala, Jullundur, Gujranwala, Jhang and Multan where they are below the average. Harvesting of wheat, barley and gram in Rohtak, Gurgaon and Delhi, of rapeseed and taramira in Ambala and of barley, rapeseed and "massur" in Sialkot continues. Extra spring and autumn crops are being sown. Prices are high but show a slight downward tendency. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient except in Lahore, Sialkot, Mianwali, Lyallpur, Jhang, Multan and in parts of Gurgaon and Amritsar.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Good rain fell during the week in Hazara and showers elsewhere. Rain was beneficial to standing crops. More rain is wanted for unirrigated tracts. The condition of standing crops is generally good on irrigated areas and average elsewhere but in the Marwat tahsil of the Bannu district the crops are reported to be below the average. Hail fell in the Peshawar district and in some villages of the Bannu tahsil but no damage was done to crops. Sugarcane is still being pressed in the Peshawar and Bannu districts and the outturn is reported to be average. Cutting of oilseed crops in Dera Ismail Khan is in progress. Sowings of extra spring crops and sugarcane continue. Irrigation from the Paharpur canal in the Dera Ismail Khan district continues. Fodder is sufficient. Cattle are generally in good condition except that cattle disease still exists in one village of the Bannu district. The public health is good. Prices show a slight tendency to rise. Prices:—Wheat 8 9-16 to 10 1-4; gram 10 1-4 to 13; maize 12 to 16 3-4; and bajra 13 to 13 3-4 seers per rupee.

JAMMU.

There was slight rain during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 7 1-2 to 14 and maize from 12 to 20 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair. In Jamirgarh and Kathua tahsils some cattle disease is prevalent. Fodder is sufficient.

KASHMIR.

The weather was bright. There is no disease among cattle. Fodder is sufficient. Prices of grain are unchanged.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Rainfall nil. Harvesting of spring crops has been completed in Indore and crops are doing well elsewhere. Agricultural stock are satisfactory. Prices are falling in parts of Bundelkhand and Malwa and are high but stationary elsewhere. Opium extraction is in progress.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The weather continues to be occasionally cloudy. The days are hot and the nights and mornings are cool. Light showers are exceeding 65 cents fell during the week in 13 districts. The agriculturists are engaged in reaping, threshing and winnowing of spring crops all over the provinces. Picking of mahua has continued in Hoshangabad, Chanda and Balaghat. Prospects are generally good in Mandla. Hail has damaged spring crops in 29 villages and in some the damage was considerable. Cattle are doing well. Fodder and water are sufficient. The fluctuations in prices are unimportant except that gram fell in Mandla and Balaghat by 4 and 2 seers per rupee respectively and juar became dearer by 1 1-2 seers in Nimar. The number of weavers on relief was 1,099.

Feudatory States.—Chhuikhadan, Khairagarh, Kanker and Sarangarh had light showers during the week. Harvesting and threshing of spring crops, picking of mahua and preparation of land for sowing of next season's crop are in progress. The supply of fodder and water is adequate. Prices :—Wheat fell by 2 seers per rupee in Korea. Prices are steady elsewhere.

The Bombay Report has already appeared.

The number of persons on relief are 96,439 an increase of 13,779.

THE GIFT OF HEALING.

A Doctor's Remarkable Experiences

A REMARKABLE article by Dr. A. T. Schofield appears in the March number of the "Contemporary Review," in which the writer expresses the belief that there exists in some persons a power or force which is called the "gift of healing."

"I cannot find," he says, "that this gift" is confined to the clergy, nor, indeed, that it is necessarily connected with any form of religious profession at all. I have known personally of several people who appear to possess some such therapeutic force; none of them was a clergyman, and three possessed the power from an early age.

"One of these, indeed, called on me and complained much about having a power he did not in the least desire, and which interfered very much with his profession, since he was continually being called away to cure people. (I may say no idea of making any charge ever occurred to him.)

"He told me that, among other calls he was constantly being pressed to go to the house of a very rich City merchant when any of the family suffered from aches or pains of body or brain, and that soon after he entered the room the trouble disappeared.

"I went to the City in order to corroborate the statement, and found the person in question, who was the head of a large firm near St. Paul's Churchyard, and he said it was quite true, and that relief invariably followed his friend's visits. His object in calling on me was to ask if I could in any way relieve him of this undesired gift.

"I should not, perhaps, have paid so much attention to him had I not had at the time a very near relative dying of rodent ulcer in the eye—a terribly agonising affection—for whom no relief could be found save from one who possessed this power of healing. Her case being well known to the profession I need hardly say all was done that the skill of specialists could suggest. The difficulty was with regard to the pain, for as she could not take morphia in any form, her sufferings were unrelieved. One day I called in a man who in his touch had 'the gift of healing,' which gift, I believe, he possessed from his youth. It was enough for him to hold the sufferer's hands for half an hour each day for her to be entirely free from pain for twenty-four hours. "The patient was neither emotional nor imaginative. Indeed, when the healer had to go away for three days he begged her to imagine he was with her. She failed entirely to do so and the pain was dreadful.

"In this case physical contact was needed, and by this means alone could the sufferer be kept free from pain till she died. I need hardly say there was no suggerion of hypnotism in the treatment."

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

IRRIGATION.

THE "PIONEER":—An interesting explanation of the policy of Government in the matter of new irrigation works was given by the Hon. Mr. Miller in the course of the Budget debate. He had to meet the complaint made by one of the Members that expenditure had not been on the scale recommended by the Irrigation Commission, viz 220 lakhs per annum for twenty years. That Commission proposed that all works, whether productive or protective, should be financed from loans or surpluses, in order to secure continuity even during lean years. The Government of India and the Secretary of State would not, however, accept this view. They decided to allot 160 lakhs annually for productive projects, and to assign half the Famine Insurance Fund (75 lakhs) for protective works, this amount being subject to reduction in any year where there was actual expenditure on famine. This policy seems a sound one, especially as some of the protective works proposed by the Commission have failed to emerge successfully from the ordeal of expert criticism. The original programme contemplated the expenditure in twenty years of 44 crores of rupees, of which only fifteen crores were to be devoted to productive works, though these would give a handsome return on capital. When the Government came to examine the various proposals more closely they found that productive works in the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province and Sind could with advantage be carried out on a much larger scale than indicated in the Commission's recommendations. We need not enter into technical details, but it may be mentioned that the Sind schemes alone may ultimately cost thirteen crores instead of the one crore suggested by the Commission, while in the Punjab fourteen crores may have to be spent as against little more than half that amount. On the other hand the great protective works in Madras, the Tungabadra and Kistna schemes, which alone were estimated to cost twelve crores, are still under examination, and it appears in probable that both will be undertaken. Elsewhere in the Deccan, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces new protective schemes have been proposed, and these will more than fill the gap caused by the rejection, say, of the Tungabadra project. The net result of a careful consideration of all schemes is that Government have modified the programme of the Irrigation Commission, and propose to spend double the amount contemplated on productive works and a little over half the amount required for the protective programme. The latter will not be unnecessarily delayed, however, as the Secretary of State has agreed to increasing the annual provision of 75 lakhs to 100 lakhs, in non-famine years. The difficulty in connection with expenditure on new canals is that at the outset the whole annual allotment cannot be spent. As Mr. Miller puts it :—"The construction of irrigation work is not to be undertaken lightheartedly, and even when construction begins it is not possible to push on at more than a limited pace. Large works have a tendency to absorb the whole available labour supply; and the expense in canals is chiefly in the payment of labour on the spot." It has thus happened that in the three years 1903-5 the amount spent was only 312 lakhs out of the 467 lakhs allotted. Since then, however, the lapses have been small, and in 1908-9 it is expected that the whole of the 212 lakhs assigned will have been spent. No doubt if the Irrigation engineers had plunged into schemes with half-prepared plans they could have avoided any lapses, but there might have been waste of money on a large scale. To ask Government to spend now an extra 200 lakhs to make good the past deficiency is to show ignorance of the conditions which control canal construction. Each year as more schemes mature the spending capacity of the Irrigation Department will expand, and we may hope that in the twenty years indicated by the Commission the total expenditure will actually exceed the forty-four crores originally forecasted. When we are asked to compare work done in Egypt with that done in India, and an attempt is made to show that our engineers are behindhand with their schemes, it is only necessary to look at the irrigation returns. In Lower Egypt the cultivated area is 3½ million acres, in India a year ago the irrigated area was some 21 million acres. The Chenab Canal alone may be set alongside the Egyptian canals and come triumphantly out of the comparison. Public opinion will endorse Mr. Miller's statement that India is far ahead of all countries in its irrigation works, and that progress at present is at a more rapid rate than at any previous period.

MAHOMEDAN REPRESENTATION.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—The question of Mahomedan representation in the enlarged Legislative Councils has already been so thrashed out both on the platform and in the Press, that it is difficult to elaborate any new argument one way or the other on the subject. But it is evident from the tone of the manifesto of the Calcutta Hindu leaders and from what has been said recently in the Town Hall and during the Budget Debate, that a determined effort is to be made by the Hindu Nationalists to induce Lord Morley to withdraw his scheme for separate electoral colleges for the two communities. The Government has been yielding in direct ratio to the pressure put upon it by the Nationalists who believe, not without reason, that they have only to manufacture a sufficient outcry to have their way. They have a little knot of persistent friends at home who may be trusted faithfully to re-echo any sounds made in this country. In these circumstances it is necessary that the Mahomedan position should be restated. This was done very clearly the other day by Mr. Syed Amir Ali, who presided at a luncheon at the Westminster Palace Hotel, given by the London Branch of the All-India Moslem League, to meet His Highness the Aga Khan, who is President of the League in India. The Aga Khan, owing to a illness, was unfortunately unable to be present, but in his note of apology he pointed out one danger in reference to the Reforms which has hitherto been lightly ignored. We are all aware that "ideas inconsistent with British rule" have recently attained a popularity in India. The members returned to the new Councils are, therefore, not all likely to be Moderates. The criticism to which the Government would be exposed by these members would certainly have a mischievous effect on the population. This can only be counterbalanced by a strong Constitutionalist party amongst the non-officials. With regard to the Executive Council the Aga Khan makes one pregnant remark—"that Indian advice on the governing bodies to be of practical value should not be one-sided."

THE TENALI OUTRAGE.

THE "ENGLISHMAN" :—The bomb foutrage at the village of Tenali, in the Kistna District of the Madras Presidency, is a reminder that the emissaries of the Calcutta anarchist movement are scattered far and wide. A Madras contemporary reminds us that the first bomb outrage in Southern India occurred at Tuticorin ; almost at the very commencement of the present unrest. It says :—"The present outrage is suggestive of the secret activities of the Extremists, of whom numbers have long been known to exist in several parts of the Kistna District, which was among the earliest to give adherents to the Extremist propaganda. It is said in the District that several Extremists are in touch with their brethren in Calcutta and are known to have paid visits to them." This is not calculated to inspire confidence, and only goes to show that the ramifications of the bomb conspiracy are very widespread, all assurances to the contrary from those who never tire of telling us that there is no anarchist conspiracy in India.

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MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

KATHIAWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bhavnagar, April 6.—His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Gondal has come down to Bhavnagar in company with the Rani Saheb and Princesses as guests of the Maharaja. Entertainments in various forms have been provided for the guests.

A case of highway robbery occurred in Bhavnagar, in which a "budmash" snatched away a neklace from the neck of a girl aged about eight years, and made off. An alarm was raised and the man was hotly pursued. He was captured and made over to the Police.

His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi has left for Ahmedabad, and will return on Saturday. The Investiture ceremony which was to have been held in Bhavnagar in the month of April has been postponed owing to the death of Miss Clarke.

SRINAGAR.

MARCH 26.—It was with profound sorrow that the news of the death of General Raja Sir Amar Singh was received here to-day. For some time great anxiety was felt regarding his recovery from a dangerous internal trouble ; but latterly better news had been received regarding his condition, and it was almost thought that his careful life of the past would tell and that his determined character would turn the balance in his favour. It can only be surmised, however, that the mischief had gained too strong a hold, and now that the end has come only deep sympathy for those mourning his loss remains and that is indeed felt in full measure.

For many a long day the Raja Sahib will be sadly missed at every turn, as with his genial manner and unwavering friendliness to all he came in contact with, he had endeared himself to everyone who knew him, and apart from his own countrymen, there are a vast number of Englishmen to whom the sad news of his death will come as a real sorrow.

The Kashmir spring is late this year by about three weeks, as no blossom has appeared in the almound orchards, which as a rule are in full bloom by now. Four or five days of steady rain would give ample grounds for anxiety regarding a flood in the valley, as the low-lying portions round the Whoolar lake are water-logged and therefore incapable of accepting any serious additions in the way of heavy spates from up-stream. In addition to this the new dam below Baramoola, constructed to float the dredgers below the town, has naturally headed up the water.

Everyone interested in Kashmir looks forward to the time when floods no longer have to be feared, and that grand relief will come when once the lower portion of the Jhelum River from Sopor downwards has been deepened ; but alas ! Rome was not built in a day, and the Jhelum will not be dredged in any quicker time.

Visitors are begining to arrive, but these are chiefly sportsmen intent on far treks into the mountains beyond Astor and Skardu. The road into Kashmir is in very fair order and tongas can do their 60 or 70 miles a day without let or hindrance. It is high time that this main road into Kashmir, opened 20 years ago, behaved with more sedateness, but it does not do so, as with a little encouragement from the elements, portions may be seen gaily descending into the river below, thereby leaving inconvenient gaps which have to be manœuvred otherwise than in a tonga. But fortunately this does not happen often now.

It seems that the past winter has been a very long and severe one with an actual snowfall of over 6 feet in the valley itself, and those whose lot it has been to see it through from start to finish, are heartily congratulating themselves at the undeniable evidences of the glorious Kashmir spring, the beauty of which only "those who know" can realize.

DELHI.

March 28.—The last week has been full of Delhi's farewells to the departing Deputy Commissioner, Mr. R. Humphreys, who leaves for Home to-morrow. The most important of the series of entertainments organised in his honour was a dinner at the Club on Thursday evening, at which their many friends assembled to wish good-bye to Mr. and Mrs. Humphreys. After the toast of the King-Emperor, proposed by Colonel Searle, had been duly honoured, Mr. Currie made a short speech referring to the services of Mr. Humphreys, especially to his courage and firmness during difficult and trying circumstances, and to the practical sympathy always shown by Mrs. Humphreys with medical and mission work among the women. In his brief and humorous reply, Mr. Humphreys said he came to Delhi with much misgiving as he had always understood that the large and influencial commercial community and the strong Municipal Board looked upon the Deputy Commissioner as their natural and hereditary enemy. He was much touched by the evidences of good will displayed on every side, and did not know what he had done to deserve them. Some were born great, some achieved greatness, and some had greatness thrust upon them. He feared he must include himself in the third category. Mark Twain wrote of trains that started and never arrived, trains that arrived and never started and running trains. He was just a train that ran. Both he and Mrs. Humphreys carried with them the pleasantest memories of Delhi, and hoped to return there at some future date. He thanked every one for the kindness they had received.

The band of the 35th Sikhs played during dinner and for a few dances afterwards. The chef excelled himself, and the whole function was most successful and enjoyable. Both Mr. and Mrs. Humphreys have been very popular and will be much missed.

Mr. Humphreys has also been the guest of the members of the Municipal Committee and the "citizen" of Delhi at a garden party at the Roshanara Gardens on the 26th, and of Messrs, Basheshar Nath Goela and Nawal Kishore at a dinner party on the 24th. On Saturday he laid the foundation stone of the Arya Kanya Pathshala (Girls' School), a gift of L. Chunni Lal Vaish Agarwal, at 8 o'clock in the morning, and in the afternoon attended a garden party given in his honour by Rai Bahadur Lala Sheo Parshad, a leading local banker, at his beautiful residence Ram Bagh. It was an interesting entertainment. The house is a typical specimen of a wealthy Indian's ideas of comfort and luxury, and the lovely garden, with clear water, and marble colonnade blossoming olsanders, and shady alleys, might be a scene from the Arabian Nights. A troupe of rather repulsive looking men swallowed swords and allowed themselves to be stuck about with skewers and knives apparently without suffering. Pleasanter sights were the performances of some clever acrobats, and a particularly skilful conjuror. Mr. and Mrs. Humphreys were garlanded before their departure, and a poem was read "in honour of R. Humphreys, Esquire, I.C.S., the most just, popular, sympathetic Deputy Commissioner." The writer, Pandit Banke Rai, expressed the general appreciation of Mr. Humphreys in the usual metaphorical manner of the East.

The end of March and beginning of April are a time of transition, consequent on transfers due to leave, and the talk is all of trains and steamers. In addition to Mr. Humphreys, Mr. Thomson will soon be leaving Delhi, to be succeeded by Mr. Addison ; Mr. White of the Allahabad Bank has gone to Naini Tal, being replaced by Mr. Vost. The winter, though not without its trials and tragedies, has been, on the whole very pleasant and more than usually gay. Next cold weather will see an almost entire re-construction of local society as both our regiments, the Tiwana Lancers and 35th Sikhs, move on to fresh woods and pastures new.

TANJORE.

Tanjore, 28th March.—In the currency notes case from Kumbakonam, an application was made to the District Judge for bail for the accused which, however, was refused. The appeal is posted to the 16th April.

According to the Report for 1907-08, the nominal capital, continued to be Rs. 99,990, divided into 22,222 shares of Rs. 45 each, the same as in the previous year. The profit that accrued in the year was Rs. 9,642-10-7 and the Directors call it a "record" year, the profits earned being much in excess of that of any previous year.

A public meeting was held here yesterday evening presided over by Mr. M. S. Natesa Iyer, B. A., at which thanks were returned to Government for Mr. S. P. Sinha's appointment as the Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council, and congratulations were also offered to Mr. Sinha on the distinguished honour conferred upon him.

BY THE WAY

SIR DOUGLAS STRAIGHT.

Sir Douglas Straight has certainly earned his period of ease. He has had a busy life. "Legal luminary, judge, editor, the man of many, many friends, the diner-out, the best of after-dinner speakers, the president of societies, the man who can cap story with story, the connoisseur of the 'hauts cuisine,' of the drama"—in what department of life has he not excelled? Somebody suggested to him the other day that he had twanty years of life before him, he looks so full of health and spirits. "I hope not, I hope not," he said, "for all my friends will have gone." "I am tired of it all," he added, "Morning, noon, and afternoon." But when it was suggested that he would soon grow weary of resting, he exclaimed : "Resting !—who said resting ? I have golf, tennis, the river, my tricycle ; and, besides, I am a magistrate for the county of London, and I shall go and sit in the courts. I have had a lot out of the public one way and the other, and I feel I ought to give some of it back." And no doubt he will.

A FAMOUS GOLFING MATCH.

The projected golf match between two wellknown amateurs and a leading member of the London Stock Exchange, for a stake of £500, recalls the famous foursome in which the Duke of York, afterwards James II., took a porminent part on the Leith links in the year 1682. It was really an international contest, in which the Duke, with John Patersone, a golfing shoemaker of great repute, championed Scotland against two noblemen of England a heavy wager depending on the issue. The Prince and the cobbler had an easy victory, thanks largely to the man of the last, and John Patersone's share of the stakes was so substantial that he was able to build a goodly house in the Canongate, in a wall of which the Duke caused a stone to be placed bearing the Patersone arms with the motto "far and sure," a tribute to the cobbler's driving powers. Patersone's house, we understand, survives to-day.

PLAGUE OF FIELD-MICE.

Certain parts of Lanarkshire are at present suffering from a plague of voles or field-mice, which have effected much havoc among vegetation. Many young trees in plantations have been destroyed, and various kinds of flower plants have suffered considerably. The last serious visitation was about seventeen years ago, when great damage was done on the farms in the south of Scotland, and a Royal Commission was appointed to investigate the matter. It is believed that the main reason of the trouble lies in the fact that the balance of nature has been upset by the destruction of owls, hawks, weasles, and stoats, which are the natural enemies of the voles.

AN AUSTRALIAN JOURNALIST.

Melbourne has lost one of its oldest journalists by the death of Mr. George Arthur Walstab, who had been on the editorial staff of the "Evening Herald" of that city for many years. Arriving in Melbourne in 1852, when he was in his eighteenth year, he joined the police force as a cadet, and took part in some of the most exciting episodes of the "great gold rush" of that period. When the the Indian Mutiny broke out he threw up his police appointment, joined Richardson's Horse, and went to the front. At the end of the war he became sub-editor, and afterwards editor of the "Calcutta Englishman." In 1865 he returned to Melbourne. Mr. Walstab published four novels, "Standing at Bay," "Confessed at Last," "Pierce Charlton's Wives," and "Looking Back."

THE PROCLAMATION.

The entering of the Pope in procession is the great function, and when all are seated the Prefect of the Congregation of Rites advances, asking the Pope to proclaim the saintship of the proposed person. This is repeated three times before the proclamation is definitely made, and in the intervals the superb choir of the Sistine Chapel intones the "Te Deum" and the Litany of the Saints. This ceremony once accomplished, Mass is celebrated with special rites, symbolic and traditional. After all is over the Pontiff blesses the kneeling assembly and remounts the sedia gestatoria, when the Cardinal Arch-Priest of the Vatican Basilica presents him with a white silk purse containing twenty-five giulii, an ancient Papal coin representing the pay of the Pope for having celebrated this Mass. Thus a new saint is inscribed on the roll.

THE MAKING OF A SAINT.

It is an elaborate and costly business, the making of a saint. From an account of the process given in the April "Pall Mall Magazine" we gather that the ceremony alone of the canonisation in St. Peter's costs about £4,000. It is recounted that Prince Falconieri, who undertook the entire cost of the canonisation of Saint Giuliana Falconieri, almost ruined himself, and after the ceremony, speaking to his children, said, "My dear ones, be angles as much as you like, but never saints ; it costs too much." The ceremony in St. Peter's is described as imposing and interesting, but scarcely touching, as it is of too grandiose and public a character to arouse any devout religious sentiment.

A GREAT OPERA.

March 19th the fiftieth anniversary has just passed of the production in Paris of Gounod's operatic master-piece, "Faust," which has proved a veritable gold mine to impresarios since. Few, however, thought it had a long life before it, and while eminent French critics like Berlioz were "damning it with faint praise," English opera "tasters" came back from Paris with similarly unfavourable opinions concerning it. An English publisher paid £40 for the publishing rights in Great Britain, but was so little impressed with the work that he never took the trouble to register the—as events proved—valuable performing rights.

TAINE AS NOVELIST.

Few people know that Taine once tried his hand at a novel. He did so, however, and took M. Paul Bourget into his confidence, adding : "I gave it up because I found that I was unintentionally imitating Stendhal." Now it appears that he finished this first work of fiction, though he never attempted a second, and it is being published as a serial in the "Revue des deux Mondes," with a preface which M. Bourget contributes. The title of the story is "Etienne Mayran."

THE CRADLE OF SELFRIDGES.

The opening of Selfridge's great business-house in Oxford-street recalls the romantic story of the world-famous Chicago dry-goods store in which Mr. Selfridge had his business training. It was in the early fifties of last century that Mr. Potter Palmer, a clerk in a local store who had begun his working life as a farm labourer, opened a modest draper's shop in Lake-street, Chicago, and made his bid for fortune. His first year's sales amounted to £14,600; and his business grew so rapidly that he was soon glad to take as parteners Marshall Field and Levi Leiter, two clerk-friends who, like himself, had served an apprenticeship to the plough. By 1867 the yearly sales had reached £1,400,000; during the Civil War the firm cleared £500,000 net profit; and so rapidly did the tide of fortune flow that by the seventies the store was the biggest in the world. The three partners are said to have amassed a joint fortune little under £100,000,000.

IS CRIME INCREASING?

One satisfactory fact to be gathered from the new volume of Criminal Statistics is that the number of persons convicted in 1907 was appreciably smaller than in 1906. It fell from 622,444 to 607,402. But, inasmuch as a large proportion of non-indictable offences, such as those relating to highways, education, and sanitation, are noncriminal, the true answer to the question whether crime is increasing is, the "Law Journal" points out, to be found in the records of indictable offences. Here, as Mr. Farrant, in his introduction to the Statistics, points out, there is room for less satisfaction.

CUNNING IN EVIDENCE.

The number of persons tried for indictable offences rose from 59,079 in 1906 to 61,381 in 1907. To judge properly, however, of the movements of crime, a much longer period of comparison is required. In the quinquennial period 1883-87 the annual average of persons per 100,000 of the population tried for indictable offences was 213 ; in the latest quinquennial period, 1903-7, the annual average was 176. Though certain classes of offences show a marked tendency to increase—cunning is much more in evidence than brutality in these annual records of crime—there is, on the whole, no cause to believe that crime has increased.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DRESS OF THE MOMENT.

Fashion for the time being is not dominated by any one period, and so permits of great laxity to designers, writes our lady correspondent. Thus the dainty little frock of the Early Victorian epoch is united with the long and clinging sleeve, which as essentially mediæval. Nothing is more becoming both to the hand and arm, and no doubt the fact that materials are all soft and calculated to outline closely has something to do with our devotion to this particular mode. In such stuffs as velvet and chiffon velours nothing equals this sleeve, for the drawn or guaged once are far too thick for grace. For wear indoors, especially for what are known as house-frocks, the Early Victorian style prevails. Simply draped little skirts of cashmere or any of the plain stuffs of smooth surface are ideal, and these generally have a small folded or drawn bodice caught at the waist and open to show a berthe or fichu. For warmth and comfort velvet has no rival, and a gown of this material in the new popular shade of red, ought to be lightly touched with gold in some part of it. There is to be quite a rage for red ere the spring is much older, and it is probable that many of the linen frocks for summer wear will be in some such shade of red as rust, tomato, Indian, or the wonderful hue of poinsettia leaves. For the exact shade of red that is worn just now the Vandyck pictures on loan in the National Gallery should be studied. Vandyck rarely painted red at all, but in one picture at present shown he has painted the very red about which fashion-designers are decided. The combination of gold with red also appears in the costumes of the three children painted, so that with the contrast given in so exquisite a form, it only demands some cleverness to evolve a wonderful gown.

A HOME DRESS.

A very pretty style of house dress is something after the model of the morning gown worn by Frenchwomen. Made of any soft woollen stuff, or of crepe de China, it ought to be cut in one piece, closely drawn just above the waist back and front, fastened with extravagant ribbons, and worn with a fichu. Coloured filet or Russian nets are amongst the newest stuffs used for boudoir wear, or for little tea gowns, and with all of these extravagant ribbons in rich colourings are used. Such a trifle as a neatly draped fichu ought to be caught with a large rosette, from which streamers of ribbon fall to the hem of the gown. Black China silk is very good for the purpose, and with a contrast like yellow ribbon or handsome satin ribbon in a deep Indian red would form a tasteful house frock. The length of the Early Victorian frock, whether for house or for street wear, must be carefully studied. Trains are not so long as and short skirts are a trifle longer than our ordinary gowns. This is easily accounted for by the fulness round the waist. A train of such fulness would be unwieldy, and a short skirt falling from such a quantity of material as that in evidence round the waist would be most ungainly. The introduction of a wide piece of lace folded across the front of a gown of plain, fine cloth, and again repeated in the sleeves is one of the newest features in the matter of trimming. That the lace may be anything from the finest needle-point to the simplest of thread laces I need hardly say, but the trimming is one which might too easily look tawdry to permit of its ever growing common. Sometimes the whole upper part of a bodice is of lace reaching merely to the waist and forming small close sleeves.

THE RELIEF OF HASTINGS.

The Dash to the Coast.

The Home papers just to hand are full of the experiment undertaken by the War Office of conveying over 1,000 men with full equipment on motor cars from Sydnaham to the coast at Hastings, a distance of about 60 miles. The battalion consisted of companies of the 1st and 2nd Scots Guards, 2nd and 3rd Grenadier Guards and 2nd Coldstream Guards. The battalion carried ammunition, reserve, machine guns, stores and water carts, and to convey this host 400 cars were placed at the disposal of the War Office by the Automobile Association. The idea was that the enemy were landing at Hastings, had blown up the tunnel at the railway at Sevenoaks and this battalion were coming to the assistance of the soldiers already on the spot to repel the invasion. With comparative little delay the men were packed in the cars and guns put on motor transport lorries and the start was made somewhere about 10 o'clock in the morning. The experiment created the greatest enthusiasm all along the route taken and crowds gathered at points of vantage to cheer the soldiers as they rapidly passed. The organisation was all that could be desired and the first car reached Hastings about 1 o'clock and by half an hour later all the cars had arrived, with the exception of three, which speaks well for the reliability of the present day motor car. The people of Hastings made it a holiday and turned out in full strength to receive the miniature army. The transport and everything arrived in good time and in three hours after they had left London the men fell in along the sea front in perfect order with arms piled. The men were the guests of the Mayor and Corporation of Hastings, the officers and Head Quarters staff were entertained by Col. Arthur du Cros at the Queen's Hotel and the drivers to the number of over 400 and the special newspaper correspondents to the number of about 100 were the guests of the Automobile Association. The whole scheme showed the posibilities that the motor car is likely to play in the warfare of the future. The idea originated with Col. Arthur du Cros, the Managing Director of the Dunlop Co. He consulted with the Automobile Association, of which he is a member, they taking the matter up in the most whole-hearted fashion. The Automobile Association authorized Mr. du Cros to place the matter before Mr. Haldane the Secretary for War, who at once gladly accepted the proposal, and the members of the Automobile Association put the cars at the disposal of the War Office free of charge. Col. Arthur du Cros is the member for Hastings, having succeeded his father Mr. Harvey du Cros a short time ago when he resigned. It will be remembered that in the Conservative debacle of the general election Mr. Harvey du Cros was one of the very few Conservative victories. Mr. Du Cros is an Irishman and has been associated with the Dunlop Co. since its inception. When Mr. Harvey du Cros founded this wonderful Company with its ramifications all over the world he had as his right hand man his son. Mr. Arthur du Cros who acted as General Manager of the Company, but some years ago Mr. Harvey du Cros became Chairman of the Company, his son taking his place as Managing Director, and since then he is the ruling spirit in the Company. He is a Colonel in the Volunteers and a keen parliamentarian who is certain to make his mark in the legislature.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th April.

599. ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Annual Distribution of Prizes of the Corps will take place in the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 13th April, at 9-30 p.m., and will be followed by a Dance.

Dress—Members must either wear Mess Dress or Khaki.

Officers' Mess Dress—White.

Invitations :—Each member is entitled to one free invitation in addition to his own. Applications for additional invites must be submitted to the Adjutant, Head Quarters Office, giving name of Guest and enclosing Rs. 2 for each invite.

606 RETURN OF ARMS.

Members are requested to return the Arms and Accoutrements to Head-Quarters at once.

E. P. OUDLIP, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 8th April.

10. Arms—All Rifles and accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

11. The Adjutant's Office will be closed on Friday, Saturday and Monday the 9th, 10th and 12th instant on account of Easter Holidays.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE QUEEN.

"SIDDELEY" AUTOCARS.

Famous for RELIABILITY.

Built throughout of highest class material and Special Steel produced by the renowned Firm of Messrs. VICKERS, SONS & MAXIM, Ltd.

Sole Agents :—
H. & S. MOTOR CO., BOMBAY.

Works :—
TARDEO.

Catalogues Free.

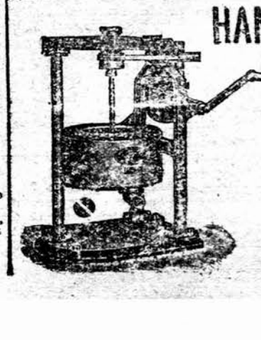
HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)
The Ideal Food for all ages.
Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.
HORLICK'S is easily digested because of its method of preparation. At the same time it affords ample nourishment. Is assimilated fully and quickly into the system, and thus nourishes the body and builds up the constitution without any undue strain upon the digestive organs. Avoid all indigestible and non-assimilable foods, and so enjoy good health.
NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, etc.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.
Do you suffer from INSOMNIA? If so, try Horlick's. Sleep is Nature's sweet restorer.

FORT COACH FACTORY
PESTONJI B. PRESS, PROPRIETOR.
ESTD. 1879. MODY BAY, FORT, BOMBAY. ESTD. 1879.
Patronised by GOVERNMENT HOUSE since 1896 and also by the PRINCES and ELITE of SOCIETY in Bombay and up-country.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NUMEROUS GOLD MEDALS, FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, AND CERTIFICATES OF MERIT Awarded at Several
EXHIBITIONS IN INDIA AND PARIS.
Special Gold Medal and First Class Diploma at
BOMBAY MOTOR SHOW, 1908.
THE HOUSE FOR
HIGH CLASS MOTOR COACH BUILDING AND MOTOR ENGINEERING.
Special Department opened for NICKEL PLATING all descriptions of work.
MOTOR TYRES ACCESSORIES and FITTINGS stocked in large variety.
MOTOR OR CHASSIS examined and valued, and certificates issued.
Estimates and Specifications submitted on application

THERMOS FLASKS
(LATEST PATTERN.)
A further supply just to hand, Nickel-plated covered leather with sling strap complete. Pint size, Rs. 20, Quart Rs. 30.
These bottles have become invaluable to travellers and a perfect boon in the Sick room and Nursery, will keep liquidicy cold for days and hot for 48 hours.
McALPIN & HUGGETT,
WATERLOO MANSIONS, BOMBAY.

CARLTON WHISKY.
RICHARD MATHEWS & CO. TRADE MARK
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Ltd., LONDON.
Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.


HAND POWER CENTRIFUGAL
FOR SMALL SUGAR PLANTATIONS.
Send for Descriptive Catalogue of these, also of our Steam, Electric and Belt-driven Machines.
SCORES OF MACHINES IN USE.
THOMAS BROADBENT & SON

NOW READY] [PRICE RS. 3.

THE

Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS.

FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 6, 1909.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 7, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	85 1/4	3/16	
do. Rentes	97 3/4		1/4
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 5/8	1/2	
3½ do. Govt Securities....	62 7/8	3/4	
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 3/8		1/8
do. 2 months' hence	23 3/8		1/8
do. in New York ...	50 3/4		1/4
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·18	1/2	
do. do. Berlin....	20·46	1/2	
do. do. New York.	4·87 3/4	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	Since 1st April.	
do Short London Bills	1 9/16	unchgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	1 5/8	unchgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/4	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 3/8	unchgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 1/8		1/8
do. 7-day Market Loans...	1 1/4		1/4

Amount paid into the Bank of England £250,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d.—unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9d. unchgd.
* Closing Tone of Silver:—Firm buyers.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots					Fair demand, steady.
Futures					Strong.
East Indian					Quiet.
Manchester					Strong.
Total Sales					8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...					1,000
Imports					4,000
Mid-Americans					5·25-4·03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...					8+1/16

Future Delivery Prices:—

Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·17	5·18	5·21	5·24	5·19
+06	+06	+06	+06	+06
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	
5·16	5·14	5·13	5·12	
+06	+06	+06	+06	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	23,000	Bales.
Do. do. last year	21,000	"
Exports to Great Britain ...	.....	"
Do to Continent	4,000	"
Spot Cotton—10·10—unchgd.	Advanced early on unfavourable weather reports and declined later owing to longs unloading.	
Futures—Month of May 9·83—07		
Do. do. July 9·77—04		

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—9 3/4 + 1-16
Futures—Month of May ... 9·75—07
Do. do. July ... 9·92—07
Closing Tone of Spot—Firm.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C. I. F. 41 3-4—May-June—London—Done.
Tone of Wheat—Firmer.
5th April.
6th April—41—May-June—Value—Firmer.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—41 1-2—April-May—Sellers—Firmer.
Rozario Santa Fe.-62lbs.—41 1-2—May-June—Sellers—Firmer.
Barletto Russa.—62 1-2 lbs.—No Sellers.

AUSTRALIAN.

Victorian—43—April-May.—Sellers—Firmer.
New South Wales,—No Quotations.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 44 3-8 April-May—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 43 1 4 April-May.—H. A. & D.—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 43 1-2—April-May—Hamburg—Done.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firmer,
Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416lbs., ex-ship 44 3-4 April-May—H.A. & D.—Buyers.
Tone of Linseed.—Firm.
Linseed Argentine La Plata—41 1-4—April-May—Hamburg—Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8 3-8 unchgd
Rubber:—
Para Rubber 5s. 3d.—Value.
Arrivals:
5th April-Arrivals:—"Griqua," "Bohemia," "Ville de la Ciotat."
6th April-Arrivals:—"Shah Nasir," "D Balduino."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [7TH APRIL, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
3 Bundles Govt...	1,500		
Gold Coins ...	1,695	Basreh	E. Hayim
Rupees	4,395		
2 Bundles Rupees	3,200	Mahomerah	H S Shooshtary

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 4th April, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	22	26,496
B.B. & C.I. Railway.	45	55,000

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England...	2½ per cent.	from 1st April
Bank of Bengal ...	7 per cent.	" 18th March
Bank of Bombay...	7 per cent.	" 14th Jan.
Bank of Madras ...	8 per cent.	" 28th Jan.

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
To-day being Council Bill day the Banks as usual closed early for Exchange business. Rates are unchanged at 1s 3 29-32d T. T. and 1s. 3 15-16d can be done for Bank Demand, but there is not much enquiry. Credits are steady at 1s 4 1-16d 3 months' sight with few bills offering. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 29-32d to 15-16d.
Credits—3 months' sight ..	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 2 months' sight—Francs	168 3-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	129 3-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	172

Government Paper :—
The market has been firm to-day and the Exchange Banks are again reported to be buyers on London account. Quotations opened at 93 7-16 for cash and the settlement and Banks have bought up to 93 3-4 and are probably willing to go on. Calcutta market has also improved, their opening quotation to-day being 93 1-2 for ready and a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	93·12
1st Settlement	"	93·12

Bullion :—
On Tuesday bar silver in London closed 1-8 down at 23 3-8 for ready and two months' delivery, but with buyers at these rates. New York was 1-4 lower at 50 3-4. Locally the market opened steady at 50 13 16 for ready and first settlement and 59 15-16 for the second settlement and closes firm.—Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	2	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	59	13	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	59	13	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	59	15	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
We have little change to report in our market to-day. Prices are steady at our quotations and there is some demand for May delivery, fine M. G. Khangaum Akola and fine M. G. Khandeish. There is also an enquiry for fine M. G. Bengal, May. New Crop rates are easier.
In ready cotton a moderate business was reported at Colaba this afternoon. Rates are firm and holders are by no means anxious to sell.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	250	May.
Good M. G. Broach	245 1/2	March.
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	231/2	May.
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	227	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	225	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	225	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	218	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	213	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	218	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	223-4	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals	188-9	Jan.
Good Westerns	227	
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	243	

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	...	Easier.
Estimated Sales ...	...	8,000 Bales.
Total Imports	...	2,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

Apl.-May	May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.
5·13	5·14	5·17	5·20
—04	—04	—04	—04
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·15	5·12	5·10	5·09	5·08
—04	—04	—04	—04	—04

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market continues firm with a good enquiry and we quote :—

Ready	Rs.	7 12	6 B. T.
April-May ... — ...	"	8 3	9 R. T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is firmer for ready with a good business doing.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs.	6 11	6 B. T.
Ready Yellow Guzerat	Rs.	7 10	6 B. T.
April-May, Brown-Delhi ...	"	7 12	2 R. T.

Gingellyseed :—
The market is quiet but prices continue steady as under :—

We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent.... ...	Rs.	44	8 0
Yellow Hingunghat	"	53	8 0
Black Kutni	"	37	8 0

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	29	8 0
Apl.-May	"	5 15	6 R. T.

Tone—Firm.

Poppyseed :—

April-May	Rs.	9 15	0 R. T.

Tone—Firm.

Cottonseed :—

Ready	Rs.	23	8 0

Tone—Firmer.

Groundnuts—

Ready	Rs.	37	8 0

Tone—Steadier.

WHEAT—

White Delhi, Apl-May ...	Rs.	6 3	6 R.T.
White Pessi,85 per cent. Apl.-May.,,		6 6	0 "
Soft Red ready... ...	"	42 8	0 per cy.

Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

The Share Market is closed to-day owing to the death of a broker.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	10,700	bales.
Wheat	22,154	cwts.
Linseed	10,499	"
Rapeseed	7,910	"
Gingellyseed	959	"
Poppyseed...	2,298	"
Groundnuts	764	"
Castorseed...	2,122	"
Rice	109,598	"
Myrabollams	5,644	"
Cottonseed	3,770	"
Mowraseed...	nil	
Gram	4,318	"
Joowar	7,426	"
Maize	nil	

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 6.

The market is steady. Bank D. D. is quoted at 1-3s, 29-32d. to 15-16d. six months' sight D. A. at 1s. 4 1-8d. 3 months' sight D, A. at 1s. 4 1-16d. steady. The Exchange market was steady, but not much doing.
In Coal shares, Baraboni ruled at 15, Bokaru Ramghur at 7 3-4, Bengal Giridih at 20 3-4, Jummoni at 9 1-8, Kosoonda and Nyadee at 36 3-4, New Birbhoom 38, New Manbhoom at 18 1-4, Raneegunge at 19 1-2, Sudamdih at 6, and Standard at 15 1-2.
In Jute, the Kankasarah Co. ordinary shares were obtainable at 148 1-2.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 7.

Transactions are recovered in Government paper 3 1-2 per cent. at Rs. 93-7 and small sums of Rs. 93-12. In coal shares, Chalgora stand at 17 3-4, Baraboni at 14 3-4, Bengal Nagpore at 50, Ghusick and Muslia at 14 1-2. Kosoonda and Nyadee at 37, Peepratand at 3 3-4, Raneegunge at 19 1-4, and Saltore at 7.
In Jute shares, Fort Gloster (ordinary) one obtainable at 135 and tea shares, the East India, at 35.

London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APR. 7.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by Special cablegram, dated London, 7th April :—

Mines.	Share.	Paidup	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold...	£ 1	0s.	£0 11 3	£0 13 0
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£ 0	7s. 6d.	£0 4 3	£0 5 6
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£ 10	...	£0 11 3	£0 13 0
Champion Reefs...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 7 6	£0 8 6
Hoorr Gold	£ 1	15s. 4d.	£ Nil	£0 0 2
Dec. G. F. Dev ...	£ 1	5s. 0d.	£ Nil	£0 0 3
Dhar. Gold Mines.	£ 1	£1	£0 0 9	£0 1 6
Dharwar Reefs ...	£ 1	£1	£0 0 14	£0 0 6
G. F. Mysore	£ 1	£1	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Glenrock, Ind.....	10s.	9s. 9d.	£ Nil	£0 0 3
G. F. Dharwar ...	£ 1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 3
Hutti	£ 1	£1	£0 16 3	£0 18 9
Hydersabad Dec ...	£ 3	£3	£3 0 0	£3 5 0
Ind. Mines Syn ...	4s.	3s.	£ Nil	£ Nil
Kempinkte New...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 4½	£0 0 9
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£5 6 3	£5 11 3
Mysore Reef Ord..	£ 1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Mysore West	£ 1	19s.	£0 0 9	£0 1 6
Mysore Wynaad...	£ 1	19s.	£0 0 9	£0 1 6
N Anantapur			£0 10 6	£0 11 6
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 4 9	£1 5 9
Ooregum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£0 18 3	£0 19 6
Ooregum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 6 6	£1 8 9
Burma Ruby Ms...	£ 1	12s.	£0 7 6	£0 8 6
Burma Oil(Ord)...			£5 5 0	£5 10 0
Sangli Mines Ld...	£ 1	1s.	£ Nil	£ Nil
D N Mysore Mang.	£ 1	£1	£ Nil	£ Nil

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras... ...	...	...	1,140
Bangalore Bank... ...	...	...	*Sellers* 120

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk ...	*Sellers*		112
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910	*Sellers*		1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 o/o Pref. 1st Jan.-July ...			103
Do. do. do. 31st Dec. ...			1,025
Do. 6 per cent. Debs. 1909 ...			1,000
Carnatic			525
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1918 ...			1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving A Shares	*Seller*		150
Do. do ... B. Shares (75 paid) ...			100
Do. do 6 per cent. Debentures	*Sellers*		500
Coral ...	*Buyer*		150
Jamalamudugu Press			460
Madras United S, W. & M.			2,800
Do. Do.			700
Madura	*Sellers*		125
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ...	*nom.*		280
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)			550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...			104
Tinnevelly Mills Coy.			500
Tinnevelly Cotton Press			130
Tirupur Press			450

Miscellaneous.

Burma Investments			14
Burmah Oil Coy.			£5 7s. 6d.
Cochin State Railway 5 o/o Loan (1911)	*Seller*		100
Ditto ditto 4 o/o Loan (1918)	*Seller*		98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.)			*Sellers.*
Ditto 7 o/o 1st Mort. Deb. (1913)	*Sellers*		980
Ditto ditto (1909) ...			1,000
Do. 7½ per cent. Cum. Pref. A. Shares			*Par.*
Do. 5 ditto B. " ...			*Par.*
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.) ...			9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb. ...	*Sellers*		£91
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...			10s.
East Indian Tea & Produce... ...			17s. 6d.
Indian Aluminium (fully paid) ...			110
Indian Cycle & Engineering 7 per cent. Debs.			90
Malabar Timber Yards & Saw Mills...	*Nom*		100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Nom*		*Par.*
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	*Seller*		150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ...	*Sellers*		97
Madras Electric Tramways (Pref. Ord.)	*nom.*		81
Madras Electric Tramway 5 o/o Sterling Debs.			89
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid) ...			
Do. 5 per cent Construction Debentures..			78
Massey and Co. (Ord.)			135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Seller*		101
Mysore Chromium			*nom*
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)			100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910...	*Seller*		100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...			100
Gotacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs.	*Buyers*		100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society ...			114
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 80 paid)... ...			65
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent.			£100
Rangoon Oil			90
Sivagunga Zemindary 5 per cent. Bonds ...			£ 100
Smith, W. B. & Co. (Ord.)			140
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...			105
South India Industrial 6 per cent. Cum. Ref.	*Buyers*		55
South Indian Railway Debentures			£120
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)			£101
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 75 paid) ...			60
Shell Transport and Trading Company ...			5¼
Do. 5 per cent. Preference			£ 10¾
Shimoga Manganese	*Sellers*		50
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	*Buyers*		150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...			106
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan ...			96
United Coffee Supply (Ord.) ...			*No Sellers*
Do. (6½ per cent. Pref.)			15
Vizianagram Mining			26.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Anantapur Gold (fully paid) ...		11s. 3d.
Balaghat (fully paid)		3s. 6d.
Do. 10 o/o Preference (fully paid) ...		10s.
Burma Ruby Mines		7s.
Champion Reef (fully paid)		Rs. 2d.
Deccan Goldfield Development (11s. paid) ...		3d.
Dharwar Gold (fully paid)		9s.
Dharwar Reefs (18s. paid)		3d.
Glenrock		3d.
Goldfields of Dharwar		3d.
Goldfields of Mysore (18s. paid) (new shares)		1½d.
Hoorr Gold Mines (fully paid)		2d.
Hutti (Nizam's) (fully paid)		18s 3d.
Hyderabad (Deccan)		40s.
Kempinkote (New) (fully paid)		4½d.
Mysore Gold (fully paid)		5s.
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)		6d.
Mysore West (19s. paid)		9d.
Mysore Wynaad (18s. paid)		9d.
Nanjangud (fully paid)	*Seller*	Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog (fully paid)... ...		25s.
North Anantapur (fully paid)		10s.
Ooregum Ordinary (fully paid)		20s.
Ooregum Preference (fully paid)		28s.
Shimoga Goldfields (Rs. 5 paid)		Rs 4½

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 5TH APRIL, 1909.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-09..	£13,764,900
Remitted from 1st April 1908 to 31st Mar. 1909, by Council Bills	£14,145,258
" " by Gold.....	£ 239,900
Amount remitted in excess over Estimate	£ 620,258

MR. T. FISHER UNWIN has just published a new edition of the Rev. E. J. Hardy's "How to be happy though Married." Like some other famous books, this one went the round of nearly all the publishers in London. Mr. Unwin's venture in publishing it proved an extraordinary success, for the sales in England alone have amounted to more than 80,000. In the United States an authorised American edition was at once taken up, and the work has been translated into German, French and Italian, and, quite recently, into Norwegian. Mr. Unwin has now published a new book by Mr. Hardy dealing with the equally important subject of "How to Get Married." It does not undertake to provide a husband, but it shows how the observances of law and custom are to be followed by those who are on marriage bent. A man once said to the author:—"If I had known how much trouble and red tape there is in getting married, I would not have attempted it." It is to make things easier for this sort of innocence abroad that this book has been written.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—12 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co ; 53 bales wool, J Moolchadd ; 201 cwts nigerseed and 109 cwts kardeseed, J Luckmidas ; 45 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.; 135 bales cotton, and 1,760 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—5,266 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHEISTER.

Jerseymoor s—2,500 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—7 cases ganja, M Jafferbhoy ; 161 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co; 5 bales skins, A H Mahomed and Co ; 4 bales hides, E D Sassoon and Co ; 50 cwts deer horns J M Rahimtoola ; 10 bags rice, M K Irane ; 152 cwts mother-of-pearl shell, K N Meani and Co ; 3 bales carpets, S J Tellery and Co ; 36 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—597 cwts crushed bones, R Kaderbhoy ; 3 pots geranium ore, N Fatehally and Co ; 1,134 cwts wheat, 4,000 cwts groundnus, 2,000 cwts gingellyseed and 6,562 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 1,639 cwts teelseed, and 3740 cwts easterseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Circassia s—60 casks skins, Max Klein.

FOR HULL.

Umzumbi s—1,050 cwts cottonseed, L Praggu; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, N Lalloobhoy ; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, David Sassoon and Co ; 1,800 cwts cottonseed, E Comersey.

FOR HAMBURG.

Fangtrum s—12 cwts animal's guts, A Meyer ; 439 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 100 bales cotton fly, C Peraj and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—550 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

R Rubattino s—106 cwts olibanum, R Damji and Co.

FOR NAPLES,

R Rubattino s—337 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 2,648 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Praga s—55 bales cotton, J A Begbur and Co ; 330 bales cotton, A Blassheck and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 7,710 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; and 1,000 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton, The New Mufussil and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Praga s— 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 300 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Circassia s—11 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co,

FOR ANTWERP.

Torrington s—2,200 tons manganese ore, S Smidt and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Moyori Maru s—2 cases ivory, R N Mtani and Co.
Capri s—1,100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 150 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co.
Delta s—3 cases genda horns, Y L Hingkee ; 75 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 150 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 400 bales twist, The M B Kaisha ; 53 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co ; 425 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Capri s—597 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha ; 1,300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Moyori Maru s—100 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Capri s—300 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 3rd April 1909.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 3rd April 1909.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·53	1011337	14702477	15713814
I. M. Ry. System	1177·95	294338	2788964	2943362
A. D. C. Ry.....	125·66	28666	292345	321011
Baran-Kotah Ry	13·58	341	3493	3834
Total...	2923·72	1244742	17737279	18982021
Actuals for corresponding week ending 4th Apl. 1908.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·25	950301	13879574	14829875
I. M. Ry. System	1175·84	224785	3436649	3661434
A. D. C. Ry.....	125·99	34880	384487	419367
Total	2908·08	1209966	17700710	18910676
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. R.	+ 0·28	+61036	+822903	+883939
Inc. or Dec. I. M. Ry.	+ 2·11	—20387	—697635	—718072
Inc. or Dec. A. D. C. R.	— 0·33	— 6214	— 92142	— 98356
Inc. or Dec. Baran-Kotah R.	+ 13·58	+ 341	+ 3493	+ 3834

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures upto Jan. 31.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 20th March on 141·14 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 16,000	Rs.	Rs. 21,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	36	113	.....	149
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	54,000	1,94,000	.....	2,48,000
Total for 12 weeks	59,000	2,10,000	.....	2,69,000
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,602	18,627	67	24,296
Per mile of Ry.	40	132	.....	172
Total to corresponding date...	77,426	2,62,811	2,009	3,42,246

Decrease for the week.....	Rs.	3,296
Do. to date.....	Rs.	73,246

IN empanelling jurors at the Criminal Sessions of the Madras High Court, his Lordship the Chief Justice, who presided, made a departure from the former practice of requiring Christian jurors to invariably kiss the Bible and non-Christian jurors to solemnly affirm "in the presence of Almighty God." His Lordship gave Christian jurors the option of taking their oath by kissing the Bible or by holding up their right hand after the Scottish fashion and in solemnly affirming non-Christian jurors the use of the words "in the presence of Almighty God" was adhered to or dispensed with at the option of the juryman concerned. This change has been made in accordance with the new Rules relating to acts and affirmations prescribed by the High Court for use in that Court and all Courts subject to its superintendence.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,462½
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 "	74
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 "	1,470
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 "	1,240
Specie Bank	100	50	6 "	55
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 "	280
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
Bank of Burma	100	...	6 "	106
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 "	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 "	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£12·10	6 "	£15½
	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	625
Poona Bank Ld.....	100	30	...	25
				5

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	5,500
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	780
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	110
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	170
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Colaba	1,000	1,000	30	300
Fort.....	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	525
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	103½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	125
Khandeish	250	250	20	150
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	...	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	.....	262½
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	675
New Berar	500	500	40	480
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	25	550
Surat City	1,000	200	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	515
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		363
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	½ c-o	134
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	35
Badhan Pile	100	100	yr. 10	131
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	...	...	200	437½
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	151
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nil.	11¼
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	3⅜
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	865 ex d
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500

MEN AND MATTERS.

CHAIRMAN OF THE L.C.C.

Sir Melvill Beachcroft, the new Chairman of the L.C.C., is one of the original members of the Council, a Vice-Chairman of a dozen years ago, and the first Chairman of the Metropolitan Water Board. Partner in a prominent firm of solicitors, Sir Melvill is closely associated with the City of London by family ties. Two hundred years ago an ancestor of his, a Sir Robert Beachcroft, was Lord Mayor and a member of the Livery of the Clothworkers' Company. The present bearer of the name is a member of the same Company, which, since the days of Sir Robert, has never been without a Beachcroft on its role. An ardent mountaineer, Sir Melvill has for many years been a member of the Alpine Club, on the committees of which he often serves.

A TALE OF MEAN STREETS.

Sir Melvill Beachcroft is a practicel philanthropist and a social reformer of the useful type. Amongst the many good works to his credit is the maintenance of a ragged school in the Gray's Inn Road, in which many of the youthful denizens of the slums thereabouts have been trained and put in the way of following a decent life. Speaking some time ago, on the disadvantages which handicap the London street arab, Sir Melvill told of a quaint incident which happend during a visit he once paid to a tenement house in a slum in King's Cross. While waiting for the occupant of the first floor to admit him, he chanced to overhear two women conversing on the stairs. One chanced to remark that her husband always wore a clean shirt every Sunday morning. The other replied: "Well, now, I never cares about Sundays, but I allays do see that 'e 'as a clean shirt every Saturday afternoon, 'cos that's the time he is generally drinking: and when 'e does take his coat off to fight, I do like to see him look nice and clean."

MR. ARNOLD FORSTER.

The sudden death of Mr. H. O. Arnold Forster was the cause of the deepest regret to political friends and foes alike. After Mr. Chamberlain, he was regarded as one of the most go-ahead politicians of his day. Mr. Arnold Forster's life story was as interesting as it was successful. Born in 1855, he was the son of William Delafield Arnold, Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab, and later became the adopted son of the late Rt. Hon. W. E. Forster. After a brilliant career at Oxford, he entered Parliament early in life, and his name will, of course, be principally associated with the question of Army reform. It is said that Mr. Arnold Forster once stated that he had merely "drifted into politics but, whether this was the case or not it is certain that he lived to become a very potent force in the House of Commons. Latterly he had turned his attention to Socialism, and has left much vigorous criticism of the Socialists and their methods. In private life, the late politician was universally popular, and when not engaged in public work, his favourite occupations were bicycling and yachting.

A WEIRD STORY.

Sir Alexander Fuller Acland-Hood, who has been forecasting victory for the Unionist party at the next General Election, has the reputation of being the best Whip that has ever done service in the House of Commons. He is immediately popular with both sides. The surname Fuller, Sir Alexander owes to an ancestor, who in his day was a famous collector of pictures, and whose daughter became the wife of the third baronet. Sir Alexander is a nephew of the late Lord Hood of Avalon, and Lord Bridport is a connection of his. There is a weird story told about the Bridport family. At the death of a member of the family, an old, worm-eaten box was found unopened. During its possessor's lifetime no one was allowed to touch it, but after his decease a relative determined to find out for himself what it contained. So one night in the library he set to work, struggling hard with locks, clamps, and steel binding. Looking up suddenly, very much exhausted—so the story runs—he saw the dead man standing opposite him, motioning him to stop. After this the box was destroyed, unopened, and the secret of its contents remains a mystery.

A GREAT PIANIST.

Probably few among the audience who are charmed with Mr. Emil Sauer's wonderful pianoforte-playing at the Queen's Hall recently were aware that the artist has a certain amount of Scotch blood in his veins. But such is the case, for his mother was the daughter of a Scotsman, and spent a good deal of her youth in England. This is probably the reason why Mr. Sauer is so fond of all things British, and, indeed he speaks our language like a native. The great pianist was born at Hamburg, studied under Rubinstein and Liszt. He has travelled all over Europe and has played before most of the crowned heads, including the Kaiser, the Tsar, and the Emperor of Austria. Mr. Sauer's favourite piano-piece, by the way, is Chopin's beautiful Funeral March.

AN UNPLEASANT EXPERIENCE.

Like most public players, Mr. Sauer has had to submit to his share of "lionising," and once at least his popularity led to an extraordinary demonstration. It was at Moscow, and after his recital his dressing-room was besieged by a number of enthusiastic admirers, who carried him out and proceeded to throw him up into the air. Again and again they threw him up and caught him, and, although they did it as gently as possible and never once let him fall, the pianist would have preferred them to show their appreciation in a less boisterous way.

FATHER VAUGHAN.

Father Bernard Vaughan's lecture on "Socialism" at the Queen's Hall was, as might have been expected excellently attended; indeed, there are few men in London who can call such an audience together as the popular Jesuit preacher. Father Bernard was literally "monarch of all he surveyed" the other evening, as he delivered, in his usual trenchant, energetic style, his indictment of "Socialism," to which neither chapter nor verse was wanting, for he was ready to back up all he said by manifold quotations. But the great Farm Street orator, powerful as he is on any platform, is, after all, only one of a brilliant group of colleagues who have made Farm Street a centre of preaching power not equalled in London. The influence exerted by the Jesuit community is, in fact, owing in no small degree to the extraordinary gift for preaching possessed by many of its members.

AT MAIDEN LANE.

A striking exemplification of this oratorial gift amongst the Jesuits was to be found at Corpus Christi Church in Maiden Lane on St. Patrick's Day, when the sermon at twelve o'clock mass was preached by the Very Reverened Robert Kane, S.J. This gentleman is known at the Blind Orator, and is one of the most impressive and magnetic personalities to be found in the pulpits of the day. His sermons shew oratory in the higest sense of the term, and in the wealth of their imagery and the magnificent flow of language keep up the best traditions of a great school. And, as in all fine ortors, language, voice, and gesture with Father Kane all accord—each is the natural and harmonious supplement of the others. In Dublin, where he leaves, the knowledge that Father Kane is to preach means an overflow congregation for the church. The subject of the sermon on St. Patrick's Day was "The Honour or Ireland."

AN ALL-ROUND ATHLETE.

The retirement of Mr. C. B. Fry from the Sussex County eleven will be heard of everywhere with the greatest regret. There is probably no other living Englishman who is such a fine all-round athlete as he is and as cricketer, footballer, huntsman, and motorist he has been almost equally successful. Curiously enough, as a boy, he was not particularly noted for his cricket, although he always took a keen interest in the game. It was not until he went to Oxford that he made very great progress as a batsman, but since then he has done so much as a cricketer that one is apt to forget his powers in other directions. One of the greatest compliments that he ever had paid to him was the following joke in "Punch" at the time when the present Government came into office: 'Father (reading from his paper at breakfast) They've made C. B. Prime Minister?' Son: 'Good old Fry!'"

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 93 Farringdon Road, London, England.

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OUR "CAMPAIGN" WATCHES.

GOLD, SILVER, NICKEL.

An Exceptionally Inexpensive Faithful Recorder of Time.

18CT. GOLD CASES.

Plain or Engine Turned.

Crystal face ... ... Rs. 200/-
½ Hunting ... ... „ 225/-
Hunting ... ... „ 235/-

ADJUSTED, TIMED and WARRANTED.

Crystal Face Case.

STERLING SILVER CASES.

Crystal face ... ... Rs. 40/-
½ Hunting... ... ... „ 45/-
Hunting ... ... „ 45/-

A COMPACT GENTLEMANLY WATCH.

† Hunting Case.

DESCRIPTION:—The "Campaign" Watch has a half-plate lever movement, a plain compound balance, all essential parts are jewelled, including the lever, which has jewelled facets; the keyless ratchet is large, minimising the strain in winding and securing durability; the figures on the white enamelled dial are very bold and clear, so that the time can be seen in a faint light.

OUR STRONG RECOMMENDATION

of the "Campaign" Lever Watches is based on 35 years' experience of their accuracy in timekeeping under all climatic conditions throughout the length and breadth of India.

Hunting Case.

SOLID NICKEL CASES.

White Wear Throughout.

Crystal face ... ... Rs. 25/-

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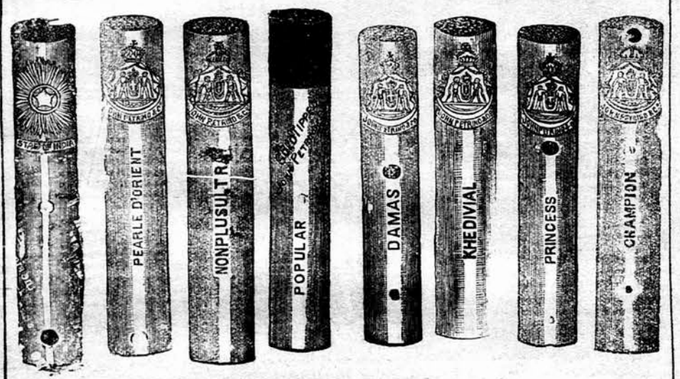

Star of India	per 100 Rs. 4-0	Gold Tipped Popular,	per 100 Rs. 2-3
Princess	„ „ 3-0	Non Plus Ultra ...	„ 2-8
Pearled' Orient,	„ „ 3-4	Khedivial ...	„ 2-0
Damas	„ „ 2-4	Champion ...	„ 1-8

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ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

TO H.M. THE KING.

BUCHANAN'S

"Red Seal"

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Sold Everywhere.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 4 Tooleygunge Calcutta.

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.

Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

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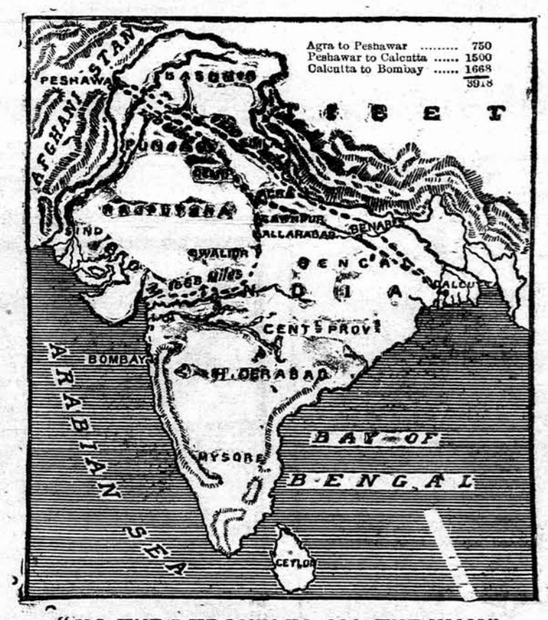

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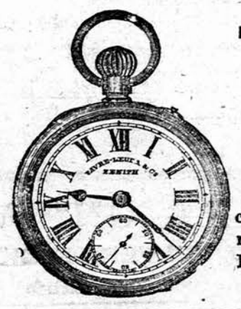

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